FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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REAGAN DRAFT BUDGET SHARPENS ARMS RACE

AU091321 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] U.S. President Reagan has signed and submitted to the Congress for approval the 1983 state draft budget. Social welfare expenditures were cut $27 billion. These funds that were cut, however, did not go into the basic branches of the economy. The negative reaction toward the draft budget was immediately expressed by the basic index of the confidence in the administration's economic policy -- the bonds on the New York Stock Exchange dropped to their lowest level in 3 months. The lack of confidence in the new budget is not a surprise. The new element in it is the increase in the expenditures for military purposes, which reached the unprecedented level of $263 billion which means [words indistinct] for world domination. In this connection, we wish to recall that President Reagan informed the Congress last night about his decision to resume production of chemical weapons. A large part of them will be stored in Western Europe so that they can include in their range the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The new draft budget is a concrete expression of the U.S. administration's present policy to increase world tension and intensify the arms race.

EGYPTIAN POLICY VIEWED FOLLOWING MUBARAK TOUR

AU092046 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 9 Feb 82

[BTA correspondent Lyubomir Mikhaylov commentary: "New Nuances in Cairo's Policy"]

[Text] Cairo, 9 Feb (BTA) -- The long diplomatic tour of Egypt's President Husni Mubarak of the U.S. and several West European states with which Egypt has established close political, economic and (?military) relations, is over. This was the first diplomatic appearance of the new Egyptian leader abroad. According to expectations the results of Husni Mubarak's talks in Washington and in the West European capitals have confirmed that Egypt will continue in future to expand and deepen her bilateral relations with the U.S. and the West European countries.

At the same time, however, Husni Mubarak's diplomatic trip made much clearer also some new nuances that have been recently accumulated in Cairo's policy and in particular in the Egyptian stand on the Middle East issue. The new Egyptian leadership has made quite clear that it will take into consideration the situation in Egypt after the murder of Anwar as-Sadat, as well as the trail of events in the area featuring an escalating expansionism on the part of Israel and the growing backing the U.S. renders to her.

Mubarak, for instance, did not agree to the Tel Aviv-inspired pressing demand of U.S. President Ronald Reagan that Egypt reaches an agreement with Israel on the "principled declaration" on the so-called "Palestinian autonomy" [words indistinct] withdrawal from Sinai in April. Dwelling on the "autonomy" the Egyptian president used the term "self-determination" of the Palestinian people, which is non-existent at all in the wording of the Camp David accords and appealed to the U.S. to begin a dialogue with the Palestinians. This was not reacted to with satisfaction in Washington and especially in Tel Aviv, where they hastened to accuse Cairo in an attempt at revising the accords.

Of course, the nuances in question in the Egyptian stand cannot be accepted unreservedly because Husni Mubarak assured Reagan that the Camp David accords are "the only valuable mechanism for obtaining peace in the Middle East," and promised to resume the negotiations with Israel on applying the "autonomy" plan, which is not at all a solution to the Palestinian problem but a form of continuing the Israeli occupation.

The future will show whether Husni Mubarak will succumb to the U.S. and Israeli pressure for finalizing the anti-Arab Camp David deal. One should not forget, however, the growing dependence of Egypt on the U.S. economic aid and military credit.

But obviously, compared to his predecessor, the present Egyptian "rais" [transliterated Arabic for president or leader] is better aware of what could the aftermaths for Egypt and for his rule personally be, provided Cairo reaches a conciliation with the U.S. and Israel on the Palestinian problem. Husni Mubarak emphasized to U.S. President Ronald Reagan that the main reason for tension in the Middle East is the pending Palestinian issue.

The talks between Husni Mubarak and Ronald Reagan have also shown that in its striving to detain Egypt in the orbit of American influence, the U.S. will continue to use the levers of the economic and military aid in the future. But Husni Mubarak failed to reach the demanded by Cairo parity in the military and economic aid which the U.S. renders to (?Israel). In the future, too, Israel remains the preferred Middle East partner of the U.S., considered by U.S. President Ronald Reagan as a "strategical treasure" and "the only loyal U.S. ally in the area."

PRESS COMMENT ON MADRID CSCE MEETING REVIEWED

AU090941 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 9 Feb 82

["A Dialogue, Not a Confrontation Is Needed" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 9 Feb (BTA) -- In connexion with the resumption of work by the Madrid meeting "RABOTNICHESKO DELO" notes that this new stage in the meeting of representatives of the Helsinki Final Act signatory-countries will be the most difficult and the most responsible. According to the newspaper, it is so because the outcome of the meeting will reflect not only on the manysided process of detente, security and cooperation, but on international communication in Europe and the world, too. This statement is corroborated not only by the fact that the work on specifying and adopting a balanced final document by the meeting is in its decisive phase, that the discussion of the most complex and delicate texts of this document is forthcoming, but also due to reasons which are beyond the scope of the forum and which, unfortunately, may have a strongly negative impact on its work.

It is said further in the commentary that the winter recess of the meeting was supposed to have a businesslike and working character with a view of forming stands and viewpoints on the drawing of a final balanced document. "The recess, however, has been used by Washington for fanning out a true propaganda and psychological war on an antiSoviet, antiPolish and anticommunist basis. The reason for this war was the situation in Poland and especially the measures undertaken by the legitimate government there in defence of the sovereignty, independence and security of that country," adds "RABOTNICHESKO DELO". It is stressed in the commentary that, what at the December recess of the meeting was only the first sign of confrontation, is now threatening to divert the work of the forum from its course defined by the Final Act.

In the same connexion "ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME" writes that the participation of the ministers of foreign affairs of the NATO-member-states has been dictated not so much by their concern over consolidation of European security and cooperation, as by their wish to use the forum for discussing the situation in Poland and for speaking about "Soviet interference in that country." The newspaper stresses that NATO's goal is to place these questions in the focus of the discussions, to delay and push to the background every positive achievement of the meeting so far. "NATO member-states are willing to use the Madrid meeting for goals running contrary to detente and cooperation, namely for interference in the internal affairs, for pressure on the Polish Government, for implanting a distorted notion of the ideas in the Helsinki Final Act among the European public, for creating a wrong picture of the reality in the socialist countries," "ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME" points out.

The United States failed to swallow down the fact that the development of Polish events did not justify its expectations, notes "ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME". "The United States decided that, instead of developing a new concept at the newly-created situation, it would be far easier to twist the facts and adjust reality to the old and facouriste [as received] concept of 'Soviet interference' in Poland. It strives now to make this the key topic of the Madrid meeting," concludes the commentary.

LEADERS MEET WITH POLISH OFFICIALS 9 FEB

Jakes Meets PZPR's Wozniak

LD091614 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and CPCZ Central Committee secretary, today met Marian Wozniak, PZPR Central Committee secretary who is on a working visit to Czechoslovakia.

Strougal Meets With Obodowski

LD092200 Prague CTK in English 1834 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Prague, 9 Feb (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here Tuesday a Polish delegation, led by Deputy Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Janusz Obodowski, in Czechoslovakia on a brief working visit.

The two officials discussed prospects of expanding bilateral economic cooperation in which both countries are interested.

Also present at the meeting was Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek, Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee Secretary Marian Wozniak, member of the Military Council of National Redemption Division General Wlodzimierz Oliwa and other officials.

Earlier in the day, Marian Wozniak was received by Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Milos Jakes.

SLOVAK PRAVDA SPECULATES ON SOLIDARITY'S FUTURE

AU082027 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Feb 82 p 7

[Article by PRAVDA Warsaw correspondent Jan Lipavsky: "What Will Happen With 'Solidarity?'"]

[Excerpts] We met at the "Praga-South" District PZPR Committee in Warsaw. Those present were the foreman Andrzej Kaczynski of the telecommunication equipment enterprise, the technician Ludwik Trosczynski of the Rawar enterprise, the inspector Piotr Czysczakow, also of the Rawar enterprise, the former foreman Wladyslaw Lokec of the optical enterprise, and the worker Zbigniew Wojczyk, also from the optical enterprise. All of them, with the exception of P. Czysczakow, are PZPR members, and Comrades Trosczynski and Wojczyk joined "Solidarity" right at the beginning of its existence.

At our meeting we talked about the causes of the crisis in the party and society.

[Question] What do you think will happen with "Solidarity?"

[W. Lokec] If it were up to me, I would disband all trade unions and create only one in order to put an end to the division among workers.

[A. Kaczynski] No, I am against that. "Solidarity" should continue to exist but as a real trade union organization. And I also would favor its adopting a new program.

[Z. Wojczyk] I am also in favor of one trade union. I would like people to stick together.

[A. Kaczynski] Perhaps it would be possible to establish a trade union federation?

[L. Trosczynski] I would prefer competition among individual trade unions....

[W. Lokec] Definitely not that, as far as I am concerned. You can see where this competition got us!

[Z. Wojczyk] I agree with Comrade Lokec.

[P. Czysczakow] You mean that trade unions should again start fighting among themselves?

[W. Lokec] At one time, our nobility had the "libero veto" and destroyed the whole country. And "Solidarity?" Just look at the destruction around yourself! The worker got the right to strike and in the end he was using it against himself; of course, on the command or hint from the "Solidarity" leaders. They completely befuddled him.

[Question] What, then, should be done with those from "Solidarity" who disappointed or betrayed or even committed downright punishable offenses?

[W. Lokec] As for party members, then those who disappointed or betrayed it cannot remain PZPR members. And as for people without party affiliation or members of other political parties, it would depend on their individual share in the terrible crisis. This will have to be ascertained during interviews with them and then proceed accordingly. However, quite different is the situation with "Solidarity" leaders who had made a springboard of this organization for their political "careers" and for their counterrevolutionary activity. Should a state tribunal be set up, the first thing that should be done is not only to settle accounts with those who committed various irregularities before August, but at the same time one should also settle accounts with those who brought the country to the verge of catastrophe and almost driving our nation into a civil war after August 1981.

We expressed thanks for the interview, which actually reveals how differentiated the positions and views on "Solidarity's" very existence are, a matter which more or less also corresponds to the views one comes across in various parts of the country. However, increasingly coming to the fore is the conviction that only unified, class trade unions are capable of playing their role, of fighting for the interests of the working people and being a genuine school of the masses' participation in management. It seems that, slowly but surely, also ripening is the view about the necessity for Polish trade unions' political unity. Only time will show what the final form of the trade union movement in the Polish People's Republic will be, for the damage caused by the leaders of "Solidarity," KOR and KPN to political awareness is immense. The party, cleansed of all opportunists, revisionists and people who for other reasons do not belong in it, faces hard, exacting and long-term work in all spheres of the Polish trade union movement.

WEST TRYING TO REVISE YALTA, POTSDAM RESULTS

LD061308 Prague CTK in English 1133 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Prague, 6 Feb (CTK) -- In discussions at the Yalta Conference in February 1945 the West tried to gain in Poland "a reactionary, anti-Soviet springboard in East Europe," RUDE PRAVO noted today.

"Ruling circles in some Western countries, especially the United States, have not so far given up this plan, as is proved today by their interference in Polish affairs and unconcealed support for counter-revolutionary forces there," the paper wrote.

In his New Year address, President Mitterrand attempted to revive the legend that the Yalta Conference divided the so-called spheres of influence, RUDE PRAVO continued in an extensive article reviewing the conference of three powers of the anti-Hitler coalition in the Crimea.

The French president mentioned the Yalta meeting in connection with the present events in Poland, "and did not hide his sympathy for counter-revolutionary forces which allegedly defend 'rights, freedom and independence.'"

His attempt to revive the old legend was rejected, and not only by progressive forces, but it was "also welcomed -- among West European reactionaries, and West German revanchists in particular. It was welcomed by all those who would wish from their heart to revise everything that the war and post-war development firmly imprinted on the map of Europe and the world, including the present-day border of Poland and the borders between the GDR and the FRG. It was welcomed by all those who would wish the countries of anti-imperialist and anti-capitalist orientation, forming the peace coalition of the socialist community, to disappear from the map of Europe."

RUDE PRAVO went on to say that these thoughts can only be cherished by people "who have not drawn a lesson from past history: people to whom one of the most important principles of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is a 'thorn in the flesh,' the principle of inviolability of borders.

"There is no doubt that there are forces in Western Europe which would like to turn back the wheel of history, to erase from the map and from history all that recalls the results of the glorious anti-Hitler coalition, that arose in post-war Europe. And these forces also receive as an encouragement every word casting doubt on the conferences in Yalta and Potsdam," the paper wrote.

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY AGREEMENT WITH USSR SIGNED

LD100002 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Today in Moscow, Miroslav Zavadil, secretary general of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society, and the first deputy chairman of the all-union leadership of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society, signed a protocol on mutual cooperation between the two organizations in 1982.

Apart from concrete contents for the traditional celebrations of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army and for the month of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and month of Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship, the protocol deals particularly with the deepening of the exchange of progressive experiences and findings from industry, agriculture and other branches of the national economy of both fraternal countries.

HOFFMANN, TU DELEGATION DEPART FOR HAVANA 6 FEB

LD061426 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] A delegation of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement left Prague today for the 10th World Trade Union Congress in Havana. The delegation is led by Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

DAILIES SCORE WESTERN EFFORTS TO 'ABUSE' CSCE

RUDE PRAVO: 'Psychological War'

LD080952 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] The RUDE PRAVO editorial reveals the dangerous endeavors of the enemies of detente. It notes that the United States and most of its allies in the North Atlantic Pact wish to abuse the Madrid meeting, which is resuming its work after a break, for some kind of indictment of Poland and of the Soviet Union.

The United States, RUDE PRAVO continues, has been conducting an angry anti-Soviet and anti-Polish campaign since 13 December. The declaration of a state of emergency, whose aim was to halt chaos in Poland and to prevent a bloody civil war, serves the United States merely as a veil to conceal the much wider designs of American imperialism.

The U.S. Government has mobilized a huge machine to fulfill these intentions and has literally unleashed a psychological war against Poland and also against the notion of detente and understanding in Europe. Recent weeks have quite clearly shown that those circles in the United States which assert this policy are not really interested at all in the stability of life in Poland and do not think twice about bringing the world back to the years of cold war.

As the Madrid talks resume they are confronted with the question: Will the European countries succeed in keeping the letter and spirit of the Helsinki Final Act and give the process of detente in Europe a new impulse, or will they see at the meetings a trap for dodges and sabotage maneuvers? The aim of abusing the Madrid meeting in order to start a new round of the cold war is extremely dangerous. It would amount to ridiculing the Final Act and would undoubtedly jeopardize the further progress of the meeting.

Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries are doing everything at Madrid to ensure that the meeting contributes to the recovery of the international situation, fulfills the hopes of the European nations for it to convene a conference on measures to build up confidence, security and disarmament in Europe, and for its talks to culminate in a successful conclusion, stresses the RUDE PRAVO editorial.

Other Dailies Comment

LD090958 Prague CTK in English 0812 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Prague, 9 Feb (CTK) -- Europe as a whole would like to continue the process started in Helsinki and the delegates of the socialist, non-aligned or neutral states will not obstruct it, the Czech youth daily MLADA FRONTA said today.

The question remains how far the destructive forces from NATO and the United States are prepared to go, the daily added in its comment on today's beginning of the Helsinki follow-up meeting in Madrid.

The Czech trade union daily PRACE commented that the United States and its helpers want to use the Madrid meeting as a tool for interfering in the affairs of other countries and thus to undermine the pillars of European stability and cooperation, worsen the atmosphere for an East-West dialogue, which they want to prevent at all costs.

The daily said this is a very dangerous path. Its authors go along this path alone. Millions of inhabitants of Europe and the rest of the world refuse to allow them. They see the right path in the course shown by the socialist countries by their responsible and constructive approach to all present problems. They do not want the dialogue to cease under the dictate of arms companies, PRACE stressed.

The Slovak daily PRAVDA commented today that West European countries must realize that subordination to the U.S. decision to destroy the results of the Helsinki conference means at the same time to subordinate to U.S. plans for transforming Europe into a nuclear battlefield.

The delegations of the socialist countries have come to Madrid with a firm determination to do their best for the meeting to end with positive results, PRAVDA stressed.

TRIBUNA CRITICIZES WESTERN APPROACH TO MBFR

AU041734 Prague TRIBUNA No 4 in Czech 27 Jan 82 p 15

[Radovan Prazak article: "Vienna: The Vicious Circle Can Be Broken" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpt] THE OFFICIAL FIGURES WHICH THE PARTICIPATING SIDES EXCHANGED ABOUT THE NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THEIR TROOPS IN THE 1976-80 PERIOD HAVE AFFIRMED AN APPROPRIATE EQUILIBRIUM OF FORCES IN CENTRAL EUROPE. They revealed that the numerical strength of the NATO armed forces in central Europe is 991,000 troops and that of the Warsaw Pact 979,000 troops. Moreover, they also intimated the key trends of their buildup. It emerged that during that entire long period the socialist countries did not increase the number of their troops; on the contrary, as a result of the unilateral withdrawal of the Soviet troops from the GDR, their number has decreased. On the other hand, in practically all NATO states their numbers have increased.

Not even the detailed, almost 6 years-long "discussion about figures" could bear out the view about some sort of "concealing" more than 160,000 Warsaw Pact troops; that is, that fabricated "disproportion" and the corner stone of the entire Western concept. ON THE BASIS OF ARTIFICIALLY INCREASED ESTIMATES OF THE WARSAW PACT TROOPS, THE WEST INSISTS THAT IN THE COURSE OF BOTH STAGES THEIR STRENGTH BE REDUCED BY ALMOST 200,000 MEN MORE THAN ON THE NATO SIDE. SUCH A STANCE CANNOT BE CALLED ANYTHING BUT PUTTING FORWARD ULTIMATUM-LIKE DEMANDS WHICH THREATEN TO COMPLETELY BLOCK THE NEGOTIATIONS. If this really were true and if, as the West asserts, the socialist states are constantly increasing the number of their troops in central Europe, what then prevents the Western states from accepting the proposal -- submitted 7 years ago and amended in 1980 -- not to increase the numerical strength of troops until the time the appropriate agreement goes into effect?

From the entire "discussion about figures" enforced by the West it is increasingly evident that to recognize the existing realities as the fundamental points of departure for an honorable and just agreement, a detailed knowledge of the troops' strength is not necessary. What one needs is, above all, the political will and a sense for mutual and sensible compromise. However, despite this convincing evidence, the so-called differences and "nonclarified differences in numbers" have become for the West an "obstacle" to making any move toward an agreement as well as to taking the most simple steps which would get the talks out of their impasse.

In addition to this key point, the desirable development is also being blocked by many other difficulties, which the Western states are unwilling to tackle.

These difficulties stem from the unwillingness of the West European states and Canada -- whose troops constitute fully three-quarters of the NATO overall potential in central Europe -- to pledge freezing the number of their troops between the two stages, and in the second stage actively joining the reduction process. Their attempts to limit themselves to vague and nonbinding declarations pursue only one objective -- achieving the reduction of the Soviet troops and leaving themselves free for a possible increase of their own armies and for compensating for the loss which will arise following the American reductions. Such a procedure is not only at variance with the principle of mutuality, but is also an attempt at an open revision of the procedure which has already been agreed upon.

ANOTHER REASON WHY THE NEGOTIATIONS ARE NOT MAKING HEADWAY AT THE DESIRED PACE IS THE FACT THAT THE WESTERN STATES ARE REFUSING TO ASSENT TO THE REDUCTION OF ANALOGOUS EQUIPMENT AND COMBAT TECHNOLOGY AS AN INSEPARABLE PART OF THE OVERALL CORRELATION OF FORCES. Also in this case their motives are more than transparent. Including equipment in the reduction process would render it impossible to wind up the long-term process of the armies' modernization and to introduce qualitatively new weapons systems, including nuclear systems, which are to become the decisive factor for winning military-technical superiority over the Warsaw Pact states.

Finally, one of the series of other retarding elements is the insistence on adopting the so-called measures connected with the reduction, depicted as a preliminary condition of the agreement. These measures contain nothing else but a broadly branched out system of international control of the general activity of the armies of the socialist countries, carried out not only on the territory subject to the reduction, but even over the entire European part of the USSR territory, over Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania.

The overall line of the Western states at the Vienna negotiations is being increasingly obviously subordinated to long-range attempts to gain unilateral advantages and thwart the possibility of materializing the process of international detente also in the military sphere, and to reinforce one's own capability for the first surprise strike.

Looking back, one cannot but come to the conclusion that the negotiations serve the United States and some of its NATO allies as a smokescreen, as an instrument to deceive world public opinion about the West's true intentions. "HOWEVER, ONE HAS TO SAY OPENLY," L. BREZHNEV NOTED AT THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS, "THAT SHOULD THE WESTERN COUNTRIES CONTINUE TO PROLONG THESE NEGOTIATIONS AND AT THE SAME TIME KEEP ON INCREASING THEIR MILITARY POTENTIAL IN EUROPE, WE WILL HAVE TO TAKE THIS FACT INTO CONSIDERATION."

The sooner the West comprehends this, the sooner the European nations will be able to breathe more freely.

JASEMI, IRANIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES; MET BY HULA

LD091650 Prague CTK in English 1554 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Prague, 9 Feb (CTK) -- An Iranian delegation, led by Deputy Premier 'Abdollah 'Ali Jasemi, arrived here on Tuesday for a visit in connection with the 3rd anniversary of the Iranian revolution. At Prague airport the guests were met by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Vaclav Hula.

YOUNG CHRISTIANS HOLD SESSION IN PRAGUE

AU082115 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Feb 82 p 2

[CTK report: "Delegation Received"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Yesterday K. Hruza, head of the Secretariat for Church Affairs attached to the office of the CSSR Government Presidium, received members of the Executive Committee of the European All-Christian Youth Council, which has a session in Prague this week. During the talk, the leading representatives of this organization, which has members in most European countries, briefed him on activities being prepared for this year as a contribution of the Christian youth to overcoming attempts at reviving the cold war, strengthening trust and friendship among nations, relaxing tension and promoting joint efforts for eliminating the nuclear threat.

M. Stepan, chairman of the International Union of Students, had talks in Prague yesterday with C. Hollander, chairman of the European All-Christian Youth Council, and its secretary general, T. Schmieder from the FRG.

They assessed the possibilities for developing relations on the key issue of the present, the struggle for peace, disarmament and cooperation, within the framework of the all-European structure of youth and student cooperation, in which both organizations are active members. M. Stepan stressed in the talk that the present period of an aggravated international situation requires more dialogue and more joint actions by young communists, social democrats, liberals, members of national democratic parties and trade unions, women, students and believers in the struggle for peace and disarmament.

HUSAK SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO SRV CHAIRMAN

LD082020 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent a letter of congratulations on his 75th birthday to Truong Chinh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV [Socialist Republic of Vietnam] State Council.

On behalf of the party Central Committee and on his own behalf, Gustav Husak wished him good health for the future, personal happiness and new successes in the responsible work for the SRV's development and the victory of socialism, peace and progress throughout the world. The letter also states that the Czechoslovak people greatly respect the heroic and victorious struggle of the Vietnamese people for the country's independence and for a united, liberated and socialist Vietnam. Permanently linked with this struggle is your lifelong selfless work as a leading representative of the Communist Party of Vietnam and an important statesman of the SRV, work filled with effort devoted to the happiness of the Vietnamese people and to peace and friendship among nations.

In conclusion, the letter of congratulations sent by Comrade Gustav Husak to Truong Chinh highly praises his personal contribution to the development of relations of firm friendship and all-round cooperation between our fraternal parties and countries and between the Czecholovak and Vietnamese people.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK GREETS PRK'S HUN SEN

BK090340 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, has sent a greetings message to Comrade Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea] minister of foreign affairs, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the 7 January National Independence Day. The message says, among other things:

I am convinced that our mutual bonds of sincere friendship and successful, fraternal cooperation based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will grow stronger to serve the interests of our two peoples and to further peace and development in the world.

PITRA ATTENDS W. SLOVAK PARTY MEETING ON TASKS

LD091636 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Implementation of the region's tasks for the agricultural and food processing industries arising from the 13th CPCZ Central Committee plenum was on the agenda of today's session of the West Slovak Regional CPSL Committee. The meeting was attended by Frantisek Pitrae, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. As stated in the report delivered at the meeting, a rational use of land is one of the key tasks in implementing the agricultural policy. The area of agricultural land in the region declined by more than 7,200 hectares during the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

This means the loss of productive area capable of feeding 60,000 people. The report goes on to state that eliminating the disproportion between field crops and livestock production constitutes a basic condition for increasing food self-sufficiency in this region, too. For this reason the approved concept of a grain and corn program is to be put into practice. It also emerged from the report that livestock production has been developing relatively satisfactorily on the whole in the West Slovakia region.

PITRA SCORES AGRICULTURAL SHORTCOMINGS 4 FEB

AU082103 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

["From the Speech by Comrade F. Pitra," CPCZ Central Committee secretary, at the all-state aktiv meeting on the implementation of the 16th CPCZ Congress conclusions on scientific-technical advance, held in Prague on 4 February]

[Excerpts] The irreplaceable stabilizing and stimulating function of agricultural production in the national economy is generally known. In its economic policy, the party is striving to respect both these qualitative functions of agriculture in the interests of the smooth and stable growth of the economy and of political stability, and despite the complicated nature of the current situation. Gradually we want to create conditions that would prevent breakdowns in the operation of these functions and to eliminate disproportions which exist in the activities and functions of the agricultural-industrial complex. Our experience is convincing us increasingly that both the development of agriculture and also the needs of the people's nourishment must be ensured to the maximum from resources belonging to the tools of the domestic economic policy. From this also follows the endeavor to reduce our dependence on foreign sources of foodstuffs, and the orientation toward the maximum use of our own natural resources, while simultaneously developing various forms of cooperation in the joint solution of the food problem within the CEMA framework.

The ensurance of high standards of nourishment, particularly in meat consumption, influences both the structure of agricultural production and the extent and structure of imports. It is not necessary to particularly emphasize that self-sufficiency is not merely a matter of production, but also one of consumption.

The growth of consumption must not be understood as something unlimited. Its dynamics can develop only in accordance with our own means and resources, in harmony with the principles of rational nourishment.

At its fourth session, the CPCZ Central Committee reacted in detail to the situation currently emerging in the implementation of the congress line. As is known, in connection with the tasks of this year's state plan we have been forced to carry out, with respect to agriculture, two extremely exacting operations, the extent of which has no precedent in the practice of our socialist agriculture to date. I mean, above all, the striking limitation of grain fodder imports and of the consumption of fuel and power resources, particularly of crude oil.

The inevitability of these measures was explained at the recent Central Committee sessions. The precedence of increasing the stability of our external economic relations led to the reduction of grain imports -- on the order of 1 million tons -- compared with what was usual in the preceding years. This required exacting regulatory measures in the numbers of pigs and sows. It was also necessary to cut down marketable livestock production for this year. Together with other influences, this fact necessitated the inevitable economic measures in the sphere of food consumption, and especially of meat, through the adjustment of retail prices.

The reduction of fuel consumption, necessary for the same motives, requires extremely exacting rationalization measures both in the organization and management of agricultural large-scale production, but also, and above all, in its structure and technology. More principled measures in the sphere of inputs, particularly inputs of technology that would minimize fuel consumption, are also imperative.

It is therefore obvious that it is inevitable to fully mobilize the forces and means of agricultural science and of all other scientific branches involved in ensuring the people's nourishment -- the forces of basic and applied research, of the development base.

Our agriculturists are justly dissatisfied with the isolated scientific output solving only rather narrow problems. They criticize that they are not receiving synthesized comprehensive solutions, which would enable them to carry out qualitative changes in production. A number of serious shortcomings still exist in the management of the research and development base, in the coordination of the individual institutes' activities and in the elimination of unnecessary duplication. We have not achieved the necessary progress in creating new brands of sugar beet, potatoes, legumes and fodder crops. The situation in cultivating fodder crop seeds is particularly unsatisfactory. We are not succeeding in resolving, with low capital investment, the comprehensive handling of organic manure or in finding more productive melioration methods and ways to maintain, and especially to exploit, the melioration facilities.

In food research, we lack a tieup between the departmental biotechnical research and the development and construction of specific machine lines and packaging technology in the supplier branches.

We have not succeeded in acquiring the necessary knowledge about the organization and management of agricultural enterprises. We lack a corresponding knowledge and orientation of the processes of production concentration and specialization, the problems of the organization of economy and the management of state farms, and the economic problems of the services have almost not been resolved at all. The possibilities of specializing production, particularly through expedient cooperation, have been far from exhausted. One of the causes here is the continuing noncomprehensive solution of these problems within the framework of economic research, in all planning, organizational and economic contexts.

Certain technological elements, and even whole complexes of problems in stabling and breeding have so far not been resolved satisfactorily. The situation in handling organic manure cannot be called satisfactory, either with regard to the rational use of organic manure, or to the pollution of water resources.

Currently, we are achieving increases in plant production primarily through increased material and power inputs. The analyses of harvest results achieved in the past years and the evaluation of the causes of their instability show that we must gradually create stabilization reserves of important plant products. It is necessary to mutually harmonize the extent of inputs and the intensification measures so as to prevent waste.

The weakest link in the work of the research and development base throughout the entire Sixth 5-Year Plan was the transfer of scientific and technical results into practice. Here, too, various forms of advisory, expert activities, participation in comprehensive rationalization brigades, checking, and partial realization of results prevail. But the most essential thing is lacking: a system of planned work and control.

The workers of the scientific-research base and of the service organizations must realize that only such knowledge will find application in agricultural practice which is specific, feasible, and without excessive demands on manpower, investments and energy consumption -- which is also of economic advantage for the agricultural enterprises.

In the Central Committee's Agricultural Commission, we justly criticized that in the current situation, responsible comrades always see all research tasks approximately on the same level of urgency. No emphatic priorities in terms of deadlines have been set as yet. The breadth of research problems continues to be too great, while we cannot even cope with certain tasks. Old approaches persevere -- the research of elemental problems. The barriers of individual institutes are apparent. In the interest of concentrating forces and means on the decisive priorities, we will consistently require the ministries to stop research and development work which shows no prerequisites for being utilized in practice.

DISCUSSION ON ECONOMIC CRIMINALITY INITIATED

AU090848 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Feb 82 p 4

[Eduard Ivancik interview with Alexandr Sochan, city prosecutor in Bratislava, and his deputies Miloslav Jaksik and Viliam Mederly: "As the Apple of One's Eye; Discussion on Protecting Property in Socialist Ownership With Leading Workers of the City Prosecutor's Office in Bratislava"; place, date not given]

[Excerpts] [Ivancik] The protection of property in socialist ownership is the priority task of the prosecutor's office. What does the practice look like?

M. Jaksik: Pilferage and damage to social property is the main problem of criminality. That applies also to us, the capital of the Slovak Socialist Republic. The forms of damage are varied because we do not regard merely pilferage as damaging to the socialist economy but also violations of economic, planning, financial and -- naturally -- also labor discipline. Considerable damage to the socialist economy is also caused by fires, explosions and operational breakdowns. As far as criminal acts causing damage to our economy are concerned, I am sorry to say that their number has been increasing recently.

A. Sochan: We now register more complicated criminal acts resulting in great damage. Criminality, including economic criminality, declined between 1975 and the end of 1979. That applied to Bratislava and Slovakia as a whole. At that point the decline came to a halt and an upward trend began.

[Ivancik] It is known that criminal acts of an economic nature are frequently committed by employees of the damaged socialist organizations at their workplace. Has their number been declining or increasing lately?

A. Sochan: We have available the data for the first 6 months of 1981. They show that the organizations' own employees accounted for 54 percent of all defendants charged with criminal acts damaging our economy. Their number is increasing.

M. Jaksik: In the past we registered predominatly attacks from the outside, especially burglaries. What prevails now are various forms of embezzlements and fraudulent machinations.

[Ivancik] Such sophisticated criminal activity is certainly not committed by workers, is it...?

M. Jaksik: Not by workers but by mid-level technical and higher economic cadres.

[Ivancik] This reveals nonadherence to all forms of discipline -- economic, financial and labor -- as well as the absence of consistent, effective control.

A. Sochan: Let us look at it from another end. The bars are packed during working hours. All kinds of actions are being carried out, public security is cracking down on it but hardly anyone asks the foreman whether the workplace does not miss the guy who wastes his time hanging around bars. That is a consequence of poor labor discipline. Or take another example: Painters who are supposed to coat a wall with three layers of paint do so only once but get paid for doing it three times. Even the consumption of materials is being computed on this basis. And everyone tolerates that -- from the foreman up to the highest inspector. Matters ultimately go so far that the balconies of a 14-story building fall down. No one was injured, fortunately. It happened during working hours but no one was there because, allegedly, it was raining.

[Ivancik] Intra-enterprise inspection bodies report or signal, on the all-Slovak scale, less than 10 percent of all detected economic criminal acts. What is the percentage in Bratislava?

A. Sochan: Between 5 and 7 percent.

[Ivancik] Why so little?

A. Sochan: The inspector is paid by and subordinate to the one who is being controlled.

[Ivancik] Is it then a question of dependence?

A. Sochan: Not only a question of dependence. The inspector himself indirectly profits from the so-called good results. Let us take for example the final quality inspection in an enterprise. It may happen that when the inspection body does not let a product "pass," the enterprise fails to fulfill its plan through "fault," because as soon as a project passes the factory gate, it counts as a delivered product and is included in the plan. When a quality inspector is honest and demanding he inevitably comes into conflict not only with his director but with his other fellow employees as well because he "does them wrong."

[Ivancik] Where is the problem?

A. Sochan: We lack a structure in which the inspection body would be, in organizational terms, one step higher. The inspection body carrying out the control of a production plant should either be part of the enterprise or be independent.

[Ivancik] But no director should, after all, take revenge upon an inspector for his conscientious fulfillment of his basic duty....

A. Sochan: He should not! But who is capable of acting in such an unselfish way?

V. Mederly: We sometimes behave in such a way that we become communists only after working hours. We know what everyone should do, but as soon as it concerns our own enterprise we do not do as we should. Figures speak clearly. In Bratislava alone more than 1,000 people work in enterprise inspection bodies. But they uncover virtually nothing or very little.

[Ivancik] We have laws aimed at protecting our economy. For 20 years the penal code has also provided for criminal acts against economic discipline. The laws are accurately formulated and provide for adequate sentences. Nevertheless, they remain dead letters, so to speak, even though there are frequent cases in life, in everyday practice, that more than meet their provisions.

M. Jaksik: These laws have been in force since the amendment of the penal code in 1962. But the cases in which we initiate legal proceedings are as rare as white crows. That is undoubtedly connected with inspection, with the dependence of the employee of an inspection body on the enterprise director, with the fact that he is not an independent employee or the employee of a supraordinated level. That is why the situation in exposing and reporting cases of economic criminality is the way it is. Therein I see the main cause of the present intolerable state of affairs.

[Ivancik] Several opinions and proposals aimed at improving the protection of the socialist economy were voiced in our discussion. We expect, dear readers, that you are interested in the problem and will share with us, in writing, your views, insights, experiences, suggestions and comments. Thereby you will contribute to seeking and finding ways leading to significantly improving the protection of property in socialist ownership, not only from pilferage but also from other forms of damage, that will be in the interest of the whole society as well as in your own interest.

NEW REGULATIONS FOR INSURANCE ALLOWANCES

AU082107 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Feb 82 p 1

[Announcement on new adjustments in sick pay by the official health insurance administration]

[Summary] In keeping with the Federal Assembly's decision on 27 January 1982, as of 1 February the maternity allowances will be raised to Kcs600 a month for taking care of one child less than 2 years old, to Kcs900 for taking care of two children, and Kcs1,000 for taking care of three or more children less than 2 years old. If the allowance is paid out for a period less than 1 month, the respective amounts are Kcs20, Kcs30, and Kcs43 a day.

Furthermore, during hospitalization or spa treatment outside of recreation leave, bachelors, widowers and those divorced without alimony commitments will be receiving full sick pay, instead of the 50 percent sick pay they have received up to now.

In keeping with the CSSR Government's instruction of 28 January 1982, as of 1 February 1982 the children's allowances will be raised to amount to Kcs180 a month for one child, Kcs610 for two children, Kcs1,150 for three children, and Kcs1,640 for four children; for every further child the amount will be raised by Kcs330 a month. Allowances for invalid children will consist of the normal children's allowance plus Kcs500 a month.

MINISTER LER, WORKERS DISCUSS PLAN, INITIATIVES

AU071618 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 4 February on page 3 carries a 5,000-word report by Jan Tihlarik and Miloslav Vltavsky entitled "The Plan Is the Basis for Developing Labor Initiative; RUDE PRAVO Discussion With Workers and Economic Workers About Implementing the Set of Measures," discussing ways to enhance the effectiveness of management and the working people's initiative in order to fulfill the program for economic development in the years 1981-85.

After the accounts by the representatives of various plants on how they managed to prefulfill plans for 1981, Leopold Ler, CSSR minister and chairman of the state Planned Economic Management Committee, is reported saying: "We can hardly speak of greater efficiency or of the merit principle if specific labor consumption norms do not exist. It is only then that people can find out where the yardstick is according to which they are supposed to work and what tasks they should accomplish. The third factor is the linkage with material interest. Discussions about eliminating leveling is only idle talk without this linkage. The fourth factor is that we are not only struggling for our own pocket, but also for the honor of the plan or enterprise. The realization that our enterprise has achieved a certain social recognition already is a higher degree of consciousness."

Representatives of various plants and enterprises are reported saying that they have used counterplan drafting to great advantage. Z. Bauer, chairman of the Veseli nad Moravou iron plants, CPCZ branch, says: "We have already used the opportunities of the counterplan. And this has sufficiently ensured wage compensations to all workers even though the plan for output volume for the second half of the year has been reduced. The explanation of why our plan was reduced: for reasons of raw material supplies."

Discussing the problem of counterplans, Vadimir Marik, Central Council of Trade Unions secretary, states: "In the Central Council of Trade Unions we uphold the basic stance that each plant or enterprise must draw benefits from a counterplan, reflected in both a higher stimulation and in contributions to making the production more economical and effective." Minister Ler replies to this: "Frequently counterplans are understood in too simplified a manner, only as an opportunity to obtain material benefits. Undoubtedly this must be so, but I see the main significance in that the people at their work places do not adopt a passive attitude toward their tasks but are searching for possibilities to further tighten their tasks, because they will be better off in such a case. Thus the state plan is indeed becoming a matter of legitimate concern for the majority of working people.

"It is true that since the onset of the Seventh 5-Year Plan the situation has not developed the way we expected; there are several shortcomings. This does not depend on the good or bad will of the planning or financial organs, but the power and material inputs are changing and so does the situation in the world. This is why we must finalize the 5-year plan. When the long-term tasks are known, it is easier to draw up counterplans."

Discussing the orientation of the working people's initiative, Alois Svoboda, economic director of the Prague Motorlet plant, says that in his plant, in addition to a reduction in the expenditures on materials and power, the working people's pledges are also aimed at solving tasks of technical development. Speaking of pledges, Jiri Siroky, head of caprolactam production at the 03 plant of the Neratovice Spolana works, points out that in view of the fact that his plant is processing imported raw materials, each member of a labor brigade "must particularly know what the prices of the raw materials are and how difficult it is to obtain them." Eva Patockova, head of the information system of the Prague Eltos enterprise, notes: "We are mostly engaged in wholesale activities. The working people's initiative is aimed at this goal. We are mainly burdened by the stocks which constitute an enormous sum total. It is in our interest to reduce them and to step up their turnover." Minister Ler states that: "It is important within the framework of technical progress to focus efforts on auxiliary and service operations. People there are not working on the basis of norms and there is more liberty. There are great opportunities to save manpower there."

Speaking of ways workers can influence their wages, J. Siroky is reported as saying: "The flexible portion of wages in our enterprise totals from Kcs400 to 500. This is quite a decent sum and we should use it accordingly. We are trying to proceed by saving workers. This is rather complicated even though the workers know that if they do the work of another worker at a certain work place or if they make that worker redundant permanently, they will receive a certain amount of the means spent on his salary."

Discussing the problem of how the participation of working people's collectives in drafting plans could be improved, E. Patockova says: "I see a chance for improvement in the fact that when the plans are being discussed, material stimuli for fulfilling or tightening them should be clearly emphasized. Material stimuli will perhaps always play a very important role."

Minister Ler notes in this context that "in addition to knowing the work environment and its problem, it is a prerequisite for the working people's collectives' participation in drafting the plan and in its fulfillment that everyone of us perceives in the best possible manner the connections within the framework of the entire national economy. We must realize that whenever we are fulfilling tasks at our work place, we are also fulfilling certain tasks of the whole." The more people realize this fact the better will be their participation in drafting plans.

U.S. BUDGET PLANS FOR CHEMICAL WEAPONS SCORED

DW091315 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1105 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Lutz Herrmann commentary]

[Text] In the budget draft submitted yesterday, President Reagan demanded from U.S. Congress increased expenditures for stepping up the production of chemical weapons. Expenditures of $705 million have been envisaged for the 1983 fiscal year. Some $32 million will be allotted for the development of new chemical agents. More information now by Lutz Herrmann:

Mainly involved is the production of so-called binary chemical weapons, namely ammunition with chemicals separated in two different chambers which are not lethal individually but only if forming a chemical reaction after the explosion of the shell or bomb, resulting in disastrous nerve gas. Another dangerous means of mass destruction will thus be introduced. Some $6 to $7 billion are envisaged for the purpose in the years to come, as if the already existing nuclear, conventional and millions of tons of chemical weapons ready to be used did not represent enough of a lethal threat.

In order to advertise the new nerve gas shells, Reagan thought of an argument whose demagogical character can be only explained by Washington's current intensified armament madness. In view of the lack of international agreements on the effective prevention of production and storage of chemical weapons, Reagan said in all seriousness that the United States must do what it can to deter other states from using them by not letting these states have a lead in this field. Possession of such weapons was said to give Washington a position of strength in negotiations on their banning.

This is the old worn-out argument namely to intensify armament in order to be allegedly in a better position to disarm -- that is a position of strength, of military superiority as a motive for new armament. Reagan could not have outlined the core of his policy more clearly.

What about the allegedly missing agreement on the ban of chemical weapons? First, there is the 1925 Geneva protocol on the ban to use chemical weapons. The United States joined it only after 50 years of reflection. The USSR is trying for 15 years at the Geneva disarmament committee to achieve a final and comprehensive renunciation of the development, production and storage of chemical weapons. Moreover, it has announced its preparedness long ago to enter bilateral negotiations. No constructive answer has been achieved so far from Washington. A resolution of the 26th U.N. General Assembly on the immediate resumption of negotiations on the ban of chemical weapons met with just one veto, namely that of the United States.

These are the realities. The continuous refusal of the United States to ban nuclear weapons has good reasons. During the Vietnam War, for example, some 100,000 tons of poisonous agents were sprayed, injuring 2,000,000 people. It has been proven that the counterrevolutionary Afghan gangs and the reactionary El Salvador junta have been equipped with poisonous gas made in the United States. Washington obviously does not want to be disturbed in the dirty business.

All these are facts as well as the continous development of new and more dangerous chemical weapons on the Pentagon's orders. According to careful estimates the current reserves amount to 3 million artillery shells, hundreds of thousands of air force bombs and thousands of spray containers. But all that is still not enough for Washington. For the position of strength, for the position of military superiority it is developing more and more new lethal weapons.

MBFR DELEGATE WIELAND MEETS FRG COUNTERPART

LD092050 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1756 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Vienna, 9 Feb (ADN) -- The heads of the GDR and FRG delegations at the Vienna disarmament talks, Ambassador Andre Wieland and Ambassador Dr Walter Boss, met today for consultations on topical issues concerning the state of negotiations. Such an exchange of views between the delegations of the two countries had been urged at the beginning of January in a letter from GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer to FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The head of the GDR delegation spoke of the proposal put forward by the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, at his meeting with FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on Lake Werbellin that both states should help promulgate an initial agreement in Vienna which excluded controversial issues. The GDR representatives stressed that as a result of the socialist states, a convergence of views had been achieved on essential questions which could serve as a basis for such an agreement. They made it possible to proceed to concrete drafting work.

Ambassador Wieland at the same time drew attention to the problems still awaiting a solution as a result of NATO's unrealistic attitude. Among other things, one obstacle to an initial agreement was the lack of Western readiness to give final approval to reductions in Soviet and U.S. ground forces of 20,000 and 13,000 men respectively and at the same time undertake the commitment to freeze for the time being the troop strengths of the rest of the participating states and reduce them at a later state. Common to all these problems is the fact that none of them depended on solving the so-called question of statistics. The GDR, like its allies, has for a long time been prepared to undertake corresponding commitments. A similar readiness on the part of the NATO states would create definite opportunities for an initial negotiations success in Vienna. The best way to solve the problems step by step is to start the work of formulation on the basis of the text of the initial agreement, as suggested by the socialist states.

KURT HAGER ADDRESSES FRENCH WORKERS IN REIMS

AU091740 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6/7 Feb 82 p 6

[Greetings address delivered by SED Central Committee Politburo member Kurt Hager at a meeting of French workers in Reims on 5 February 1982: "Real Socialism Proves Historic Superiority"]

[Text] The SED delegation which is attending the French Communist Party's [PCF] 24th Congress as a guest conveys to you and to all French communists the fraternal militant greetings of the SED Central Committee and its General Secretary Comrade Erich Honecker, the leader of the SED Central Committee delegation stated at the beginning of his greetings address.

It is with these greetings that the more than 2 million communists and the people of the GDR, the first socialist German state of workers and peasants, reaffirm their internationalist solidarity with the self-sacrificing struggle of the French communists for the defense and assertion of the vital interests of the working people and for the implementation of fundamental social changes, for peace and socialism.

Europe Must Never Become a Euroshima

The most important task of our time is to safeguard peace, to achieve concrete measures of arms limitation and disarmament in order to prevent a worldwide nuclear conflagration. The policy of the arms buildup and of strength and confrontation vis-a-vis the USSR and the other socialist states which is pursued by the most aggressive imperialist quarters, particularly by the United States and NATO, has greatly aggravated the international situation. These quarters pursue the illusory but dangerous aim of achieving military-strategic superiority over the USSR, over the Warsaw Pact states. The proposed deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe is to create the prerequisite for establishing a nuclear first-strike capability. In other parts of the world, too, conflicts are to be fanned and, above all, the national and social liberation movements of the peoples to be stopped and stifled.

More than ever, the intensified efforts of all peace-loving people are needed to stay the arm of the enemies of detente and of the peaceful coexistence of peoples. Especially in a city like Reims, which twice has been the victim of the barbaric aggression of German imperialism and militarism, one is aware how vitally necessary the preservation and safeguarding of peace is.

Europe must not become a Euroshima. That must be the inflexible resolve of all peace forces.

USSR Proposals Show the Right Path

The GDR is aware of its historic responsibility that no war must ever again emanate from German soil. This is why we support with all our strength the peace program put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress. It points the way for the solution of all contentious international problems by peaceful means, with due regard to the principle of the equality and equal security of all states.

The peace policy of our party and government elicits the full approval of our country's population, as early as in November 1979, 13 million GDR citizens signed a declaration of intent for peace and disarmament. Day after day they manifest by their deeds that their interests and the state policy are fully identical, and that socialism and peace constitute an inseparable unity.

In the spirit of our peace policy, it is our endeavor to also continue the dialogue on peace and detente with the FRG. This has been made clear once again by the recent talks between the secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, and the FRG federal chancellor, Helmut Schmidt. It is our continued endeavor to develop normal relations on the basis of international law between the two German states.

Crocodile Tears Over Foiled Plans

Kurt Hager further pointed out: In our neighboring country, People's Poland, a state of emergency was declared in complete conformity with the Constitution by the Military Council led by Comrade Jaruzelski. The U.S. administration has seized on this to resort to threats and to imposing sanctions against Poland and the USSR. In gross disregard of international law and the Helsinki Final Act, the United States and NATO are interfering in the internal affairs of People's Poland.

A hysterical and hypocritical anticommunist campaign was unleashed whose objectives it is not difficult to perceive. If those people who wanted to bomb Vietnam back into the Stone Age, who are supporting the bloody regime in El Salvador, the racist regime in South Africa, the military dictatorship in Turkey and other reactionary governments, are now shedding crocodile tears over Poland, this is obviously being done because their plans have misfired. After all, with the aid of counterrevolutionary forces they wanted to undermine the socialist system in Poland, turn Poland into a hotbed of constant unrest and tension, weaken the socialist community of states and thus, concurrently, inflict a blow on all peace-loving forces in Europe and the world.

Great Service Rendered to World Security

But these antisocialist plans were brought to nothing. Anyone whose assessment of the Polish events is guided by the class standpoint of the working class will arrive at the conclusion that it was high time for the Polish communists to protect, by extraordinary measures, the vital interests of the Polish people, to get the economy out of the state of crisis and to defend socialism against internal and external counterrevolution. Anyone capable of realizing the facts will understand that a great service is thereby being rendered to peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

The SED affirms its unshakeable solidarity with the Polish people, with all upright communists and genuine patriots of Poland and with their struggle for the normalization of the situation in Poland and the consolidation of the socialist system. People's Poland was, is and remains a socialist state, a member of the socialist community, the SED delegation leader stated.

Successful Course of the 10th Party Congress

Since Red October in Russia, socialism has been the keynote of our century.

The historic superiority and viability of the real existing socialism which is being fashioned in each country according to its concrete conditions, and by creatively applying the teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin, has long since been proved despite all the difficulties and obstacles set up by its opponents. It has not lost anything of its strength but is constantly gaining in influence because it proves that all fundamental social problems can be solved in the interest of the working people. This is also shown by the development of the GDR.

We are in a position to note that the policy adopted by our 10th party congress last year is being successfully implemented. With an increased rate of 5 percent in 1981, we achieved the thus far highest absolute growth in produced national income. The positive economic results have made possible the continuation of our comprehensive social policy program. In 1981 alone, 185,000 apartments were either newly built or modernized.

The population's real income per capita rose by 4 percent. The wages and salaries of more than 200,000 working people, the scholarships of students and the training allowances for apprentices were increased. These measures also comprise increasing childrens' allowances as well as additional benefits in granting loans to newlyweds. As previously, the prices of basic foodstuffs, rents and fees are just as stable and low as they were in 1980.

Supported by the People's Confidence

The GDR citizens who know neither the scourge of unemployment nor social uncertainty, profiteering and inflation, know from their own experience that the fruit of labor benefits the people and every individual, and that socialism guarantees social security and a secure future to all. Our youth know that after attending the 10-grade general educational school, they receive vocational training, secure jobs and the chance of perfecting their knowledge and of fully developing their capabilities.

This successful development which is taking place under aggravated external economic conditions is the outcome of the creative initiative of millions of working people. Socialist democracy is expanding and being perfected in our country, and so is the active participation of the citizens in the state and economy and in the management of social processes. No major social problem is being decided on without the participation of the trade unions, which have 9 million members, including 2 million elected stewards in enterprises and institutions.

SED Fraternally Linked With the PCF

Kurt Hager stated in conclusion: Our party, which depends on the people's confidence, is working jointly with the other parties and social organizations.

It regards scientific-technical progress and the firm alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries as the foundation of a high economic performance increase and a further improving of the peoples' material and cultural living conditions.

Our party, which keeps up and continues the revolutionary traditions of the workers movement, wishes full success to the PCF in implementing the decisions of the 24th party congress for the well-being of the French people.

Long live the PCF!

Long live the fraternal friendship and inviolable solidarity between the PCF and the SED in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

MORE MATERIALS ON VISIT BY KKE'S FLORAKIS

Honecker Toast

AU091347 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Feb 82 p 3

[Toast by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, at luncheon for Kharilaos Florakis, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece [KKE], in Niederschoenhausen Castle on 4 February]

[Text] Dear Comrade Florakis! Dear Greek comrades! Dear friends!

We are very pleased to welcome here good friends and close comrades-in-arms, the delegation of our fraternal Greek party headed by Comrade Kharilaos Florakis. Our discussions of today -- this can be justly said -- have once again reaffirmed that there is complete agreement between the views of the SED and the KKE on all basic questions. This is an expression of the firm militant community of our parties, their close fraternal relations in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

KKE -- Respected and Influential Force

The Greek communists work consistently for the national and social interests of their people, the securing of peace and the strengthening of the unity of action of the communist movement. Our party and the GDR people highly respect this. The Greek communists have always proved themselves to be true patriots and selfless fighters for the interests of the workers class and all working people of Greece. Neither brutal suppression and persecution nor their illegal status of many years were able to silence their voice.

The victory of the democratic forces in the 1981 parliamentary elections was not in small part due to the sacrificial struggle of the Greek communists. We note with complete satisfaction that today the KKE, with its creative Marxist-Leninist policy, is an influential force in the social life of the country. Your successes carry a weight in the international class struggle which is not to be underestimated. They are an expression of the power of our scientific ideology, this inalienable basis for the implementation of the aims of the communist party.

Concrete Steps Toward Disarmament Urgent

Dear Comrade Khariloas Florakis! Dear Greek comrades!

At our talks today we jointly confirmed that safeguarding peace is that task on whose solution mankind's future depends. In view of the course of confrontation and the intensified armament of imperialism, especially of the United States, and the striving for military superiority over the socialist community, it is all the more urgent to successfully continue the struggle for peace. The main task must be to end the arms race by the united efforts of all peace-loving forces, be they communists, socialists and social democrats, or Christians. Practical measures for arms limitation and disarmament on the principle of equality and equal security must be implemented. As the peoples want peace, they press for the continuation of the process of detente and international cooperation in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act. As is known, the Soviet Union, the countries of the socialist community, have put forward many constructive proposals in this respect.

Imperialism's Blackmail Attempts Are Suffering a Fiasco

We are certain that the policy of confrontation is doomed to failure. At the same time we do not underestimate the serious dangers resulting from the unrealistic, adventurist course of reactionary imperialist circles. The same forces which in the past violated the democracy and self-determination of the Greek people today are exacerbating their course of threats and boycott, of interference in the internal affairs of other sovereign states. Their machinations in connection with the events in the Polish People's Republic are clear evidence of this.

But no one should indulge in the illusion that the USSR and the other states of the socialist community can be blackmailed. Such attempts have suffered a fiasco on several occasions in the past. This is all the more true today as the power and strength of real socialism have increased considerably.

Especially in Europe, which has seen the start of two world wars during our century, the significance of peace is understood very well. NATO's missile policy, the openly proclaimed U.S. theories of a "nuclear first strike" and of "limited nuclear war" leave no doubt about who really threatens our continent. This has inspired the broad peace movement which extends beyond parties and borders and in which the citizens of the GDR have also taken their place and which stands for eliminating the danger of a nuclear world war and for Europe's future in peace, security and mutually advantageous cooperation. At issue is the fundamental vital interest of the peoples, and action is needed so that it comes into its own.

East-West Dialogue Requires Reason and Good Will

The GDR considers the constructive contribution toward safeguarding peace to be part of its internationalist responsibility and will continue to make it at the side of the USSR and the other fraternal countries. Its purpose is to continue to strengthen the potential of the socialist community on which so much depends, to continue the East-West dialogue, to pave the way toward disarmament and to achieve positive results. We develop our cooperation with the capitalist countries in the spirit of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

It is not the constant aggravation but the normalization of the international situation that benefits the people. In this context we have noted with interest recent statements by the Greek Government. We regard them, like the statements of other responsible West European politicians, as an expression of the realization that relations between East and West can develop favorably only if they are fashioned on the basis of peaceful coexistence, noninterference in the internal affairs of others, and of common sense and good will.

Dear Greek comrades!

During your stay in the GDR you can again convince yourselves of the fact that in our socialist state of workers and peasants development is stable and dynamic. The decisions of the 10th SED Congress for securing peace, for gradually improving the material and cultural living standards of the people are being successfully implemented despite the difficulties resulting from the aggravated international situation. The high performance growth of our republic, the diligent work of the working people, the better and better utilization of the advantages of socialism create decisive prerequisites for that. In view of the deep crisis of capitalism and old and new speculations about the development models, the continued growth of the potentials of our socialist society demonstrates the vitality and the strength of real socialism. We regard this also as efficient support of the workers movement in the capitalist countries.

In Firm Solidarity With the Greek Communists

Dear Comrades!

You can always rely on the GDR communists. We will always be in solidarity at your side and do everything to further deepen the close fraternal relations between our parties. Allow me to toast

-- The close comradeship-in-arms between the SED and the KKE;

-- The strengthening of the unity of action of the communist and workers parties in the struggle for peace, social progress and socialism;

-- The health of the KKE Central Committee general secretary, our friend and comrade, Kharilaos Florakis, and the members of the delegation of our fraternal Greek party he heads.

Report on Florakis Toast

LD041842 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1249 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Report on toast by First Secretary of the Greek Communist Party [KKE] Central Committee Kharilaos Florakis at a 4 February luncheon given by SED General Secretary Erich Honecker in East Berlin]

[Excerpt] Berlin, 4 Feb (ADN) -- Proposing a toast, Kharilaos Florakis said: "We have taken careful note of what you,Comrade Honecker, have said in your toast about the great problems of our time, the number one world-embracing problem -- the preservation of peace, detente and disarmament. The Greek Communist Party has very high esteem for the historic contribution which the USSR, the GDR and the other countries of the socialist community are making to peace and mankind's progress. In view of the arms race, the arms drive and the insane theory of a limited nuclear war which is to take place here in Europe, we fully agree with your view that the joint efforts of communists, socialists, and all peace-loving forces for arms limitation, detente and disarmament must be intensified. The Greek Communist Party is making every effort to rally all those forces which are interested in peace, regardless of differences of views on other questions, and to concentrade them toward this objective."

The speaker went on: "It gives us great pleasure to be present here on the soil of the hospitable GDR. The GDR, which has developed under the leadership of the SED and thanks to the efforts of the working class and the entire people, has the admiration of the forces of socialism, of peace and social progress. The GDR, closely allied as it is to the great USSR, has succeeded in overcoming many obstacles and difficulties and today its weight is acknowledged even by its opponents. Today, the GDR is a model of economic development ad the constant raising of the material and cultural living standard of its people."

Kharilaos Florakis continued: "The GDR carries on the best traditions of the talented German people and develops them. It is a stable member of the socialist community and plays a large part in asserting the policy of detente. The Greek Communist Party is doing everything in its power to ensure that Greece develops the best possible relations with the GDR in the interests and for the benefit of both countries and peace throughout the world."

Friendship Meeting

LD051402 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1300 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Speaking at a friendship meeting with Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Greek Communist Party [KKE] Central Committee, at the Elektro-Apparate works in Berlin-Treptow today, Hermann Axen paid tribute to the long years of consistent struggle by the Greek communists for the interests of the people. The member of the SED Central Committee Politburo stressed that despite great losses the fraternal party had never retreated, especially in the struggle against fascism which was ovethrown in 1974. This had won its great esteem among all the people. The KKE is a powerful force in the country's political life today. By its staunch Marxist-Leninist position it serves as an example to those who are abandoning their revolutionary ideals in the present complicated situation of class struggle. Kharilaos Florakis underlined the determination of his party to work for democratic transformation in Greece, together with all progressive forces. Its struggle is aimed above all at the removal of U.S. military bases and an end to the all-round dependence of Greece on NATO.

Florakis Departure 6 Feb

LD060954 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0934 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Berlin, 6 Feb (ADN) -- The delegation of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee led by Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Central Committee, left for home today. The delegation had arrived in Berlin on Wednesday. The guests were cordially seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Werner Jarowinsky, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

MTI CORRESPONDENT'S VISIT TO GDANSK REPORTED

LD101038 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 1000 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Foreign correspondents accredited to Warsaw, among them the MTI correspondent, have paid a visit to Gdansk Voivodship. They visited the Lenin shipyard and the port of Gdynia and afterwards they met the party and state leaders of the voivodship.

The leaders of the voivodship stated that the various Western restrictive measures are causing serious difficulties in production. They described the Gdansk demonstrations of 30 January as a provocation which, it could be proved, had been stirred up by the West. The leaders of the voivodship stressed that a campaign to enlighten the population was being carried out to prevent another incident that might be caused by further provocations. This is due to the fact that several Western propaganda centers have been suggesting in reports that further demonstrations are to take place on 12 and 13 February.

GASPAR LEADS DELEGATION TO WFTU CONGRESS

Departure Noted

LD051448 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] The Hungarian delegation has left for the World Congress of Trade Unions in Havana. The delegation is led by Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of National Trade Union Council and president of the WFTU.

Arrival in Havana

LD071132 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Sandor Gaspar has arrived in Havana. The secretary general of the National Trade Union Council and president of the World Federation of Trade Unions is leading the Hungarian delegation participating in the 10th World Trade Union Congress.

Comments on Congress' Work

LD100956 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] The World Congress of Trade Unions is beginning its work in Havana at 1600 Hungarian time. Our special correspondent Elemer Csak reports:

One of the main endeavors of the 10th World Congress of Trade Unions is to ensure that the World Federation adapts itself better and more effectively to the changes underway. This was stated at a press conference given by Sandor Gaspar, president of the WFTU, secretary general of the National Council of Trade Unions (SZOT).

In accordance with its agenda, the meeting strives to meet the challenges of the 1980's. The safeguarding of peace and the defense of the workers' interests on an international scale are the main priorities of its work. The delegations of more than 350 national, international and regional trade unions have arrived so far and the guests, who number about 900, represent 206 million workers.

It was stated at the Secretariat of the World Federation that Poland was represented at the congress not by an official delegation but by a few representatives of the Polish trade union movement, who had worked in the former Industrial Branch Trade Unions. As Sandor Gaspar said, the Havana meeting had neither a cause nor a right to discuss the necessity of the measures introduced in Poland. That is Poland's internal affair. However, there will be discussions about the ways in which the activities of trade unions can be renewed in that country.

MAGYAR HIRLAP WARNS U.S. ABOUT MADRID MEETING

LD091116 Budapest MTI in English 1019 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 9 Feb (MTI) -- "The participants of the today resumed Madrid meeting can choose between two ways," reads the leader in Tuesday's MAGYAR HIRLAP. "The final document that would contribute to strengthen security and cooperation in Europe is almost discernible at the end of one of those ways...

"A draft submitted by the neutral and non-allied countries in December, 1981, would constitute an acceptable basis for a successful conclusion of the meeting in most of the participants' opinion. Thus conditions of an advance are available; however, it is necessary for reaching real results that each signatory states must show good intentions and political realism.

"Well, the lack of this political realism is characteristic of some NATO and especially U.S. circles which have made efforts for increasing tension and putting off the issues of mutual interest" writes MAGYAR HIRLAP.

"These forces have just applied a new tactic: showing to the other way in Madrid, they want to force the meeting to discuss the situation in Poland. Their efforts are aimed at — intervening into another country's internal affairs, undermining the columns of stability and cooperation in Europe and poisoning the political atmosphere necessary to continue the dialogue between the East and the West," reads the leader of the Budapest daily and draws attention to the fact that Poland has officially announced she would hold off from the meeting if her internal affairs were put on the agenda.

"Knowing this, Washington intends to create the atmosphere of confrontation and not cooperation in Madrid. How seriously do U.S. and NATO leaders take the principles adopted in Helsinki?

"Consensus has been necessary for every decision in Madrid so far. This practice must not be changed. The Soviet Union has made it clear several times that she refuses any attempt for interfering into any country's internal affair. Thus the way drafted in the Washington scenario cannot be followed. It would be useful in the beginning of the new round of talks of Washington took seriously the 'dead end' notice of the road that the USA has chosen", concludes MAGYAR HIRLAP.

TALKS WITH SALVADORAN FRONT LEADERS HELD 8 FEB

LD081836 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 8 Feb (MTI) -- Hungarian-Salvadoran talks between the delegations of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, headed by Secretary Bela Kovacs, and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front, led by Ruben Sancho, a member of the Salvadoran Communist Party Political Committee and official representative of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation front and the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front [took place] in Budapest today. In the course of the talks, Bela Kovacs spoke about the activity of the Hungarian People's Front movement, while the Salvadoran delegation informed the Hungarian side on the anti-imperialist and anti-oligarchy struggle led by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front.

The Salvadoran delegation arrived in Budapest on Monday at the invitation of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front and the Hungarian Solidarity Committee.

LOSONCZI, LAZAR, APRO RECEIVE ITALIAN ENVOY

LD082026 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 8 Feb (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, have received Dr. Guilo Bilancioni, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Italian Republic to Hungary, at a farewell visit, who has left Budapest later for good.

KOROM, DELEGATION RETURN FROM PARIS CP CONGRESS

LD091832 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 9 Feb (MTI) -- A HSWP delegation, including Mihaily Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and Janos Berecz, member of the HSWP Central Committee and head of the CC Foreign Affairs Department, returned today from Paris, where it had attended the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party.

STATISTICS OFFICE REPORTS 1981 ECONOMIC DATA

LD052358 Budapest MTI in English 1800 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 5 Feb (MTI) -- The Hungarian national economy developed in general as scheduled in the 1981 plan. The external economic balance of the national economy further improved. The populations's real incomes and consumption surpassed the scheduled volume, it is stated in an official report of the Central Statistical Office on the 1981 development of the Hungarian national economy, published on February 5.

The accomplishment of the tasks laid down in the 1981 national plan was rendered more difficult by several external factors. The unfavourable market conditions, as a result of the economic situation in capitalistic countries and the resolutions made by some of them, our export conditions have deteriorated. A part of imports from socialist countries, because of the limited possibilities of delivery of some partners, was smaller than planned in 1981.

As preliminary data show, the Hungarian national income amounted to over 620,000 million forints in 1981. Counting at comparative prices, the growth was 1.8 per cent, slightly less than scheduled. The number of employees in material branches declined by one per cent, while work efficiency grew by 2.5 to 3 per cent in general. The national economy's energy consumption slightly reduced.

Counting at comparative prices, the 1981 internal consumption was equal with that of the previous year, and slightly surpassed the national income. The rate of accumulation further lessened.

Major indices of the 1981 development of the national economy, taken 1980 figures as 100 per cent (in brackets: the 1981 estimates):

National income: 101.8 (102-102.5)
Industrial production: 102.3 (103-103.5)
Agricultural production: 100 (103)
Per capita national income: 102.2 (101)
Population's consumption: 102.4 (101.5)

Investments of socialist institutions in thousand million forints: 183.5 (182)

Number of new dwellings in thousand: 77 (77)

Industrial production grew 2.3 per cent in 1981, including a 5 per cent increase in engineering.

Volume of some important products in 1981: electricity, 24,200 million kilowatt hours; coal, 25.9 million tonnes; crude oil, 2 million tonnes; gas, 6,000 million cubic metres; steel, 3.6 million tonnes; bauxite, 2.9 million tonnes, aluminum oxide, 799,000 tonnes; aluminum product, 143,000 tonnes; chemical fertilizer in active agent, 1.1 million tonnes; synthetical products, 311,000 tonnes; bus, 11,100; boney meat, 595,000 tonnes; milk consumed, 819 million litres; slaughtered poultry, 186,000 tonnes; sugar, 490,000 tonnes.

The national economy consumed less energy in 1981 than in 1980.

The number of employees engaged in the industry reduced by 33,000, i.e. 2.1 per cent. The per capita productivity of the industry increased by 4.5 per cent.

Building-fitting works, parallel with the reduction of investments, grew less by 3.5 per cent. In accordance with the plan, 77,000 flats were built, of which 23,000 built under state sponsorship and 54,000 from private resources.

On the whole, the 1981 agricultural production was equal to that of 1980. Plant cultivation grew less by 2.4 per cent, while animal breedings increased by 2.2 per cent. The reduction in plant cultivation was mainly due to effect of the adverse weather conditions on cereals and vine production.

Corn harvested on the country's plough-lands was 8.6 per cent less than in the previous year. The per hectare yield of wheat was less by 16 percent than that of 1980, while maize production increased by 4.4 per cent, and the 5,860 kgs per hectare maize yield surpassed by 10 per cent that of 1980. Cattle stock counted 1,945,000 heads, 1.4 per cent more than a year before. The 8.3-million-stock of pigs was equal to that of 1980 on the whole. Beef-cattle production increased by one per cent. Per capita fertilizer consumption amounted to 216 kilogram.

100,000 new cars were sold in the country in 1981, and the stock of cars surpassed 1.1 million, and more than one million of them were privately owned.

In spite of the unfavourable world economic conditions, external trade increased in 1981: The volume of imports slightly surpassed that of 1980; exports increased by three per cent; 55 per cent of all foreign sales were realized in the socialist countries. Coordinated cooperation with the CMEA countries continued on mutually beneficial basis. Rouble imports, at current prices, increased by 5.3 per cent, exports by 8.9 per cent. The value of non-rouble imports and exports increased similarly as in 1980. The terms of trade slightly improved.

The total of investments declined by 7 per cent. The socialist organs last year invested 183,000 million forints, 6,200 million forints less at current prices than in the previous year.

In 1981 the trend of slow growth of the population reversed: On Jan 1, 1982 there were 10,711,000 Hungarian citizens, 2,000 less than a year earlier. Counted for the same day, 46.6 per cent of the country's population was active wage earners, [as received] 0.4 per cent less than in 1980. Employment decreased in the material and increased in the non-material branches.

Last year the average monthly salary plus wage supplements amounted to 4,700 forint for workers and employees; in nominal value this was 6 per cent higher than in 1980. The monthly receipts of the workers of agricultural cooperatives made out 4,230 forint.

In all 61,000 million forints were paid out in pension, 9 per cent more than in 1980. The per capital average monthly pension was 2,415 ft. 14,600 million forints were earmarked for family allowance, which sum exceeded by 8 per cent the 1980 one.

In 1981 the per capital real income grew by 2.2 per cent.

The consumer price level rose by 4.6 per cent and the retail trade volume surpassed by 3.4 per cent the 1980 figure.

The health and cultural provisions of the population continued to improve. In 1981, 14,800 million foreigners visited Hungary, 850,000 -- or 6 per cent -- more than in 1980. Of them 10.5 million were tourists, 11 per cent more than in the preceding years. During the year 5.5 million Hungarians spent their holidays abroad, 7 per cent more than in 1980.

SARLOS ADDRESSES PPF OFFICIALS' MEETING

LD060001 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] The chairmen of the Budapest and county councils and the secretaries of the Budapest and county PPF committees conferred on the new forms of joint action of the PPF and councils and the organization of voluntary work to develop settlements.

At the meeting of council chairmen, Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and secretary general of the PPF National Council, spoke, saying that an important task of the PPF committees is that they should help the work of the council members with their characteristic methods, and if necessary they should defend the officials of state administration organs from occasionally undeserved attacks.

Istvan Sarlos stressed that voluntary work as an activity must not become competition. The forint outlook should not be the gauge when evaluating it; it should be taken into account how important in the life of each community is the product which the inhabitants create with voluntary work.

The participants in the meeting of council chairmen listened to the briefing on topical church policy issues by Imre Miklos, state secretary and chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs.

More on Remarks

LD051434 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Summary] County council leaders and leaders of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front [PPF] are meeting in parliament house to discuss relations between the councils and the PPF.

"Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and general secretary of the National Council of the PPF, spoke in this morning's debate. He said that what determines the quality of cooperation between the councils and the PPF, basically, are personal relations and work carried out, not the guidelines which are being drafted at present. This is very important because the PPF can help where the councils' activity is limited by virtue of their structure and organization. Istvan Sarlos, and several other speakers, dealt with social work. Let competition cease at the time of assessment, because this can dishearten people, he said. All useful work has to be qualified as social work, even if it cannot be directly measured in forints. The PPF general secretary even gave an example: If a teacher looks after a few children while the parents are doing social work, then his activity is worth just as much as that of the manual laborers."

INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS, TRAVEL RESTORED

Phone Connections Restored

LD091256 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] In accordance with an earlier announcement, telephone communications between towns will be restored tomorrow. However, connections will only be possible via operators from intercity exchanges. Automatic exchanges are still out of operation. So far, about 80 percent of intercity calls were routed via automatic exchanges. Therefore, the appeal of the Ministry of Communications to keep conversations to the barest possible minimum is understandable. Priority will be given to institutions and enterprises of the socialized sector of the economy which order calls in accordance with certain code-words [hasla].

The code-words: "Rescue" and "Rescue Flooding" are also given priority connections. Order will be accepted for urgent and immediate calls.

Telex communications will also be restored tomorrow. The procedure for sending telegrams will be simplified. The content of telephone conversations and telegrams will continue to be censored. The same telephone, Telex and telegraph tarrifs apply.

Gdansk 'Disconnected'

LD100936 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] As from midnight, telephone communications between towns resumed. Before 0600, the Warsaw exchange received approximately 300 bookings, with the greater part of them having been implemented. Waiting time was 2 hours, but it has now been reduced, with priority being given to official calls in the interests of the national economy. The municipal network of Gdansk remains disconnected and there are no telephone connections with that town.

Telegram System 'Simplified'

LD100942 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Intercity telephone communications are restored as from today. The procedure for sending telegrams will be simplified. A post office will accept telegrams for addresses anywhere in Poland; the only condition for accepting a telegram being that the sender proves his identity by means of an identity card. A post office will not accept telegrams by phone. The contents of telephone conversations and telegrams will continue to be censored.

Travel Restrictions Eased

LD091336 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Taking into consideration numerous demands from citizens, institutions and offices, the minister of internal affairs has ordered that until further notice the following persons should be exempted from the obligation to obtain permission to change the place of residence and to register themselves not later than 12 hours from the time of arrival in a locality:

Those who have been called by state and cooperative official institutions; those who commute in order to study; those who are leaving boarding houses, halls of residence or workers' hostels for their permanent residence on work-free or study-free days; persons over 60 years of age; children under 10 years of age. The above persons are required to register according to the regulations in force prior to the introduction of martial law. At the same time, a reminder: The duty to obtain permission to stay in a border zone still applies.

CSCE DELEGATE ADDRESSES SESSION; U.S. CRITICIZED

Wiejacz Address 9 Feb

LD092206 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 9 Feb 82

[By PAP correspondent Jan Dziedzic]

[Text] Madrid, 9 Feb (PAP) -- Representatives of states-signatories to the CSCE Final Act resumed debates today in Madrid with Poland's Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz in chair.

The session was attended by foreign ministers from a number of NATO states who arrived in Madrid in line with the decision of the NATO alliance to turn the first session of the Madrid meeting, after the recess, into a "special session" of a kind to deal with Poland's internal affairs.

The course of the meeting did not live up to these expectations. The NATO intentions fizzled out in the pan. The matter-of-fact trend has got the upper hand.

Opening up the meeting, chairman of the Polish delegation Vice-Minister Wiejacz recalled that the representatives of the states represented at the Madrid Palace of Congresses and Exhibitions had got together for the first time 10 years. "What should be done and what should not be done to reach the objectives charted in the CSCE Final Act? This is the question which we must all answer," said the speaker. We must stick to some elementary principles: Firstly, act so as not to hamper the process started in Helsinki. Secondly, respect the partner. Thirdly, look for what unites us and not highlight what is dividing us. The results of the Madrid meeting can only express the interests of all the 35 participants, said Vice-Minister Wiejacz.

The pronouncements by NATO states' delegations were marked by a different spirit. NATO foreign ministers levelled criticism against Poland and the Soviet Union, and the U.S. State Secretary Alexander Haig claimed that martial law in Poland allegedly signified a breach of the CSCE declaration of principles and other international obligations.

Not all NATO and EEC representatives shared Haig's view. The Greek foreign ministers J. Kharalambopulos stressed that criticism of the political system of other states-parties to the CSCE is an attempt to revert to building up tension, confrontation and cold war. This does a disservice to the objectives mapped out in Helsinki, he said.

The Soviet delegation leader Leonid Ilyichov firmly rebuffed the attempts to take up the internal issues of sovereign Poland in the CSCE forum. Europe has not known hysteria of the kind unleashed over Poland since the times of cold war, he said.

The Soviet diplomat stressed that compliance with the United States would signify in fact the undoing of the Madrid meeting's to-date accomplishments. It is not declarations, but actual behaviour that bears witness to the striving for detente, said the Soviet delegate pointing to the recent Reagan decisions to resume the manufacture of chemical weapons.

The whole blame for the damage done to the CSCE process rests with those states which have initiated the anti-Polish hysteria and thus are undermining the foundations of security and cooperation in Europe, said the Soviet delegate.

A firm rebuff to various insinuations was given by the Polish delegation leader Jozef Wiejacz, who said:

I cannot pass in silence the steps, statements and declarations made over the past few weeks and these made at this hall, which are aimed at my country and the vital interests of the Polish nation.

Some of the governments of the countries taking part in the meeting have launched a broad-flung political, propaganda and economic campaign over the past few weeks.

The pretext for starting this unprecedented campaign was provided by the introduction of a martial law on Poland's territory on December 13. That was done under the decision of the Council of State. The supreme sovereign organ of the Polish nation — the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic approved of this decision. The truth is following — and that [words indistinct] January 29, 1982, by General Wojciech Jaruzelski that was our decision. It was made on the basis of our evaluations of the situation and was carried through with our own strength.

The chairman of the Polish delegation then quoted a passage from the statement by the chairman of the Martial Council of National Redemption [words indistinct] about the necessity of adhering to the principle of non-interference in internal affairs of other states, about the tradition of the Polish refusals to give in to pressures and about futility of applying methods reminiscent of the colonial methods from the past century. "What we are hearing in this hall is in fact an unacceptable interference in internal affairs of our country which we estimate as an violation and trampling of all the principles and decisions of the CSCE," said Jozef Wiejacz.

As we see it clearly today, he continued, Poland has been assigned the role of a country where the process of desintegration of the system of European security, arisen after the Second World War, was to have been started. Unfortunately, even now we can notice that such unrealistic daydreaming is upheld by some of the influential political forces, dominant within the NATO alliance, said Poland's vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Poland explained her position on such moves in the aide memoire which has been delivered to all states represented at the Madrid meeting here, Minister Wiejacz went on to say.

Under such circumstances, I have been authorized by my government to voice firm objection to any attempts to take up the internal Polish issues in the forum of this meeting. I re-emphasize that attempts of this kind, which are interference in Poland's affairs, can only do harm to the course of work and delay the constructive conclusion of the work by this meeting. Consequently, this may imperil the whole CSCE process in which Poland and, I hope, the other countries as well, are vitally involved, said J. Wiejacz.

The speakers who followed the Polish speaker were U.S. State Secretary Haig, Foreign Ministers: Colombo of Italy, Genscher of the FRG, Perez-Llorca of Spain, with their pronouncements containing numerous elements of interference in Poland's internal affairs.

U.S. 'Confirmation' at CSCE

LD091226 Warsaw PAP in English 1102 GMT 9 Feb 82

["U.S. Administration to Pounce on Poland in Madrid" — PAP headline; by PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski]

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Feb (PAP) — Haig's trip to Madrid for a successive session of European security conference there this time is closely related to the Reagan administration's plans to make a tactical use of the developments in Poland for launching a confrontation with the Soviet Union. The U.S. secretary of state is going to Madrid only to initiate the U.S. attack on Poland and the Soviet Union and try to introduce the Polish theme in the European conference forum.

People in Washington say point-black that a plan was devised to use the conference for launching confrontation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Experts in the White House and the State Department decided on using the developments in Poland for mounting a propaganda and diplomatic assault.

Washington wants to attain at least two goals on this occasion: namely, curb the increasing anti-American and pacifist feelings in Western Europe, hampering NATO araments programmes, and divert people's attention from the mass armaments plans in the United States, which are being promoted with a 20-percent rise in the Pentagon's annual budget, among others.

Haig Senate Report Criticized

AU091305 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 4 Feb 82 pp 1,4

[PAP report: "Haig's Anti-Poland Speech in the U.S. Senate"]

[Text] Washington PAP -- Stanislaw Glabinski, PAP correspondent, writes: For many weeks now, there has hardly been a day without some anti-Poland attack on the part of Reagan or his spokesmen. Another attack of this kind, this time from a high and prestigious level, was launched on Tuesday, 2 February. While reporting to the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee on the government's activity in the field of foreign policy, Secretary of State Alexander Haig devoted almost half of his speech, directly or indirectly, to Poland and to the processes in our country.

In principle, the secretary of state did not say anything new, but the sharp, and at times aggressive, tone of his speech, the repetition of arguments and threats constantly used against our country, and the definitely unobjective interpretation of Polish developments showed that the administration was determined to use the "Polish weapon" in the struggle for implementing the goals of American policy, which hardly have anything to do with Poland.

In Haig's opinion, the "Polish crisis is far from over," and the economic situation in Poland "is deteriorating and will continue to deteriorate." And this is not a new thesis in Washington. It is being strongly accentuated by both the administration and American propaganda, and that was precisely the thesis which was to a large extent used as a basis for the scenario for the extremely unsuccessful television program, "Let Poland Be Poland."

"The West must act to influence the situation," the secretary of state said, while calling on the U.S. allies for solidarity and support for American moves. "It would be tragic if Polish developments proved to be an instrument for splitting unity among the allies."

Those words were not uttered without reason. As a matter of fact, Washington is perfectly aware that West Europe has taken a stand on Poland that greatly differs from that of Washington, and in particular does not intend to use Polish problems to revive the cold war, to increase East-West tension and confrontation, which is an obvious goal pursued by the Republican administration.

Finally, Haig discussed American moves with regard to Poland; hence, the highly controversial and above all shameful economic sanctions. He referred to President Reagan's most recent threat that "if need be, further steps will be taken" against our country and the USSR.

The U.S. secretary of state insinuated that the West was "prepared to assist in reviving the destroyed Polish economy," but only when developments in our country take the course advocated by Washington. The significance of those threats and promises is brutally obvious: As long as Poland is a socialist country, it can only count on sanctions.

The other portions of Haig's report were devoted to such regions as the Middle East, Central America and Africa.

Haig also briefly reported on his Geneva meeting with Minister Andrey Gromyko. However, he inserted in that part of the speech many threats and warnings addressed to the Soviet Union. On the whole, the speech was further evidence of how far Washington's policy has moved to the right and how many elements of aggression and big-power arrogance there are in that policy now.

State Department Text Scored

LD091742 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1507 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] "Mending Leaky Theses" -- is the title of an article by Jerzy Lobman published in TRYBUNA LUDU today on a certain publication of the State Department. This document prepared in Washington bears an astonishing title: "Chronology of Soviet Intervention in Poland." It is a collection of information which covers the period from July 1980 until November 1981. One can find in it press articles, official statements by Polish and Soviet leaders and in addition a bit of gossip. The authors clearly feel, Jerzy Lobman writes, that all this material cannot convince anyone about anything. Thus they add with foresight a statement to the chronology on hidden Soviet pressure and manipulation, the confidential proof of which is in their possession but has not been included in the chronology. This is a childish attitude: "I know but won't tell you. You'll just have to take my word for it."

After presenting this document TRYBUNA LUDU cites facts which show who really tried to meddle in Polish events. The list embraces various aspects of U.S. activity in this field, beginning from economic, through propaganda ones, and ending with diplomatic activities. The operations have been well considered and planned in advance. As early on as in 1980, TRYBUNA LUDU said, a special group in the State Department was set up which works out methods of maintaining controlled tensions in Poland.

BOGDAN WALEWSKI SPY TRIAL BEGINS IN WARSAW 9 FEB

LD091740 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] The trial of Bogdan Walewski, a former employee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs who is charged with spying on behalf of the American intelligence service, has started at the Warsaw Military District Court. Col. Henryk Kwasny, the head of the Warsaw Military District Court is presiding over the trial. The prosecutor is Col. Jerzy Szpilski of the supreme military prosecutor's office.

Among other things, the defendant is accused of having been recruited by the United States intelligence service during his stay in Saigon, of gathering information on the socio-political and economic situation in the Polish People's Republic and its allies and of transmitting the information to officers of the U.S. intelligence service in Vietnam, France, Poland, the United States and Austria, among other places. In this way, he damaged the basis of Polish security and committed both a felony and treason against the fatherland. The trial continues.

Waleski Pleads Guilty

LD091856 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The trial of Bogdan Zenon Walewski, charged with spying on behalf of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, started at the Warsaw Military District Court today. Bogdan Walewski is an expert in international relations and international law and was recently employed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as head of one of its departments. Before that he worked at the Polish delegation to the United Nations Organization.

On the first day of the hearings Walewski started to give evidence. Crying and his voice breaking at times from emotion, he nevertheless is telling his story in great detail. He has pleaded guilty.

The trial will continue tomorrow.

SOLIDARITY CONTACTS WITH RED BRIGADES REPORTED

LD100950 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Rome, 9 Feb (PAP) -- Referring to the sensational arrest of 34-year-old activist of the Italian Labour Union (VIL) Luigi Scricciolo and his 29-year-old wife Paola Elia accused of membership in the Red Brigades, a POLISH PRESS AGENCY PAP commentator wrote that as representatives of VIL's foreign relations department, Luigi and Paola Elia Scricciolo had visited Poland several times and maintained contacts with leaders of the Solidarnosc National Commission, and first and foremost with the unit dealing with foreign relations of the union. They were several times received by Lech Walesa and had long talks with him. They also maintained close contacts with Kuron, Sliwinski and Modzelewski, and Solidarnosc congress. On behalf of their trade union headquarters they invited a Solidarnosc delegation for a visit to Italy in 1980 and recently took an active part in actions supporting Solidarnosc, i.a. in a meeting in Florence.

SIWAK DISCUSSES TRADE UNION PROBLEMS

AU091224 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 1 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Albin Siwak, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and secretary: "Concerning Trade Union Movement Problems" -- capitalized passage published in bodlface]

[Text] THE FUTURE OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT IN POLAND IS NOW ONE OF THE MAJOR, PERHAPS EVEN THE CRUCIAL, QUESTIONS IN THE ACTUAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROCESS OF SOCIALIST CHANGES IN OUR COUNTRY. IT REQUIRES CAREFUL ANALYSIS AND CONSIDERATION. IT ALSO REQUIRES THE GENERALIZATION OF EXPERIENCE, PARTICULARLY THAT GAINED IN THE MOST RECENT 16 MONTHS

The trade union movement in our country has old and very rich traditions. They go back as far as the last century, to the beginning of the struggle waged by the Polish workers class for its social liberation. That whole movement rose from the initiative of the working masses who pinned on it the hopes of meeting their economic, social, cultural, educational and other needs.

The trade union in Poland passed through various stages, phases and positions, in its historical development, the mosaic of its organizational forms was variegated. We had class, social democratic, Christian democratic, national democratic, legal and illegal unions. They competed among themselves, sometimes fought each other, repeatedly cooperated among themselves. However, the revolutionary workers movement always sought to consolidate trade unions and their unity. That goal was only attained with much effort in 1944-45. And notwithstanding everything -- good or bad -- that occurred in the trade union movement later on, that fact was of enormous importance for the entire workers class.

In the seventies, the degradation of the workers class advanced in step with the equal degradation of both the party and trade unions. In the last decade, trade unions lost the party imprint instead of having acquired it. They were deprived of their class character. The PZPR lost the party imprint and was deprived of its class essence in exactly the same way.

The workers class was converted into an object. Both the party and the trade union movement were nationalized [upanstwowiono], and both those organizations, so close to each other, were delivered under the rule of bureaucratized administration. However, that did not mean that both trade union and party aktivs and figures failed to see the spreading evil. It is time to supplement the observations and critical remarks made in the discussion preceding the eighth party congress with the truth about the proceedings of the seventh and eighth trade unions congresses, as well as about the postulates voiced at the 15th plenum of the Central Council of Trade Unions in June 1980. It is time to clear of lies the clumsily concocted propaganda about the trade union movement, because it was dishonest and unreliable.

In the seventies, both trade unionists and party members beat their heads against the stone wall of political stupidity, blindness and arrogance. We all got bumps and hurt our heads, and what we needed was to hurt the heads of the former party, state and trade union leaders. Then we would have avoided the crisis, false heroes and various brands of renewers whose courage and friendly feelings for the workers were somehow unknown in Gierek's times.

One must not mend one evil with another one. It was wrong when trade unions were mainly engaged in production matters. However, it turned out to be even worse when trade unions stopped paying any attention to production matters, restricting their interests to the division of the national income alone. The point is to create in common and to divide fairly.

In August 1980, the party took the view that it was necessary to respect the will of a significant part of the striking collectives who saw the only chance of reviving the trade union movement in creating new structures. The accords signed seemed to provide guarantees that Solidarity would act in line with the constitution of the Polish People's Republic, would recognize the leading role of the PZPR in the state and our international alliances, and would not aspire to the role of a political party. Thus, although the dissension in the trade union movement has never been a success for the Polish labor world, there was a hope that the trade union movement in our country, in its new shape, would be based on a uniform socialist political platform.

The overtones which were audible from the beginning of the July-August events were underestimated. Solidarity was born out of the protest of the workers class, but there were various midwives assisting the delivery. The lack of firmness and resoluteness, the real orgy of account settling unleashed, the inconsistency in bringing that process of account settling to an honest end, the ideological devastations, the irresolute policy, and the engagement of almost all party forces in the internal party struggle, which was unavoidable in view of the pressure, mobility and aggressiveness on the part of opportunists, left the adversary with a free field for activity, and delivered Solidarity into the hands of the enemies of the workers class, socialism and the Polish people.

While consistently opposing -- as is generally known -- the path embarked upon by Solidarity from the very first days of its existence, I frequently wonder: Who is actually responsible for it all? How did it happen that an insignificant -- as we were ardently assured -- handful of political opponents turned into the thousands of people who acted like the Mafia? Why was the role and significance of Industrial Branch Trade Unions underestimated for so many months? Why did people so submissively humble themselves before Solidarity? Why were accords with Solidarity signed in secrecy from us Industrial Branch Trade Union members? Who do the theses of the draft trade unions act -- sepcifically, paragraph 16 of chapter 2, dealing with concluding collective labor agreements -- only provide for concluding agreements with trade unions forming the majority at the enterprise? Was it the way the official thesis about equality in the treatment of all trade unions had to be put into practical effect? Each of those and many other questions require an answer.

Trade union problems are political and ideological in nature. They are political, because the character, role and place of trade unions are very closely linked with the functioning of the whole socialist system in Poland. The trade union movement can strengthen that system, but -- as the practice of recent months has shown -- it can also weaken it, can even bring about changes leading toward bourgeois democracy. Thus trade unions also constitute an ideological problem, because specific solutions within the trade union movement must not be regarded in abstraction from the general principles of socialism and from the patterns of socialist construction. While considering the future shape of the trade union movement in Poland, it is necessary, in my opinion, to make use of the rich experience accumulated by other socialist countries. It is to be emphasized that the material assistance, which we received and continue to receive from our allies, is an eloquent symbol of friendship and internationalist links, since our neighbors share with us what they have, not because they have too much, but because we Poles need their assistance and need proof that they remember us.

It is difficult to prejudge already now the final shape of the trade union movement in Poland. After all, there are many concepts — from restoring the pre-August structure to reviving Solidarity. I personally think we must find a version which, without swerving from the principles of socialist construction, would take into account the state of the consciousness of the majority of the workers class, and which, in assuming the work of ideo-educational influence, would not deviate too far from the present workers class' expectations in this regard.

I opposed and still oppose the organizational division of the trade union movement, although I can see that, under the present conditions, also such a solution may have its adherents and even its justification. On the other hand, I ardently advocate rich and most varied forms in trade union activity. However, the most important thing for me is the struggle to restore political unity in the trade union movement, which I regard as the unity of the goals and of the interests of the workers class, and to restore the unity of the socialist ideological platform, because the workers class has always been only one.

I am confident that, in the near future, the unity of economic interests will consolidate the workers class politically and will integrate it ideologically; it will bring about the formation of trade unions uniform in the class respect and standing to guard the intersts of the workers and of the socialist state whose consolidation is now the supreme task for all of us.

(The first part of the article, entitled 'With Our Hearts, Minds and Moral Right,' was published in issue 20 of 30-31 January 1982)

ZYCIE WARSZAWY SEES NEED FOR INDEPENDENT UNIONS

LD101010 Warsaw PAP in English 0830 GMT 10 Feb 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Feb (PAP) -- ZYCIE WARSZAWY writes that the Polish Government decision to prepare a set of premises for reviving the trade unions movement in Poland "is an optimistic confirmation of the temporary character of the suspension of trade union activity by martial law.

"There is a unanimous belief that there cannot be a return to the pre-August trade unions which were actually an extension of the links of administrative authority.

"A lesson for the future also will also be taken from the post-August experiences, both the good and the bad ones. The events of the post-August months have shown how strong is the social demand for an independent and self-governed trade unions movement which, in line with the principles of the socio-political system, would be an authentic representation of the working people, a guarantor of their interests, and, at the same time, an effective counterbalance to the always dangerous penomenon of bureaucratization in the apparatus of administration.

"The latest experiences also have pointed to dangers which we must avoid in the future for the good of society, the state and the trade unions movement itself. Strong barriers will have to be build to prevent the transformation of trade unions rights into an instrument of struggle against authority and for power, to prevent the actions against the common social interest under the demagogic slogans of the interest of particular labour groups."

JARUZELSKI MEETS WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES GROUP

LD091928 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received today a delegation from the World Council of Churches which has arrived at the invitation of the Polish Ecumenical Council.

The delegation is comprised of the following people: Metropolitan John of the Orthodox Church in Finland, Bishop David Preus of the U.S. Lutheran Church, Rev Dr Fred Kaan of the English United Reformed Church, and Prof Ninan Koshy of the Commission of Churches for International Affairs in India.

During their visit with the premier, the delegation was accompanied by Father Prof Dr Witold Benedyktowicz, chairman of the Polish Ecumenical Council who is from the Methodist Church; and by the Ecumenical Council's deputy chairmen, Father Bishop Janusz Narzynski of the Evangelical-Augsburg Church, and Metropolitan Bazyli of the Polish Orthodox Church. Minister Jerzy Kuberski, head of the Office for Religious Affairs, was also present.

Members of the delegation expressed their interest in the situation in Poland and reaffirmed the will of both the World Council of Churches and international religious organizations to continue humanitarian assistance. In addition to its general assistance program, the World Council of Churches has recently designated 750,000 dollars for emergency aid to people affected by the flood disaster. International issues of interest to both leading church circles and to world ecumenical circles at large were also discussed.

Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski thanked the representatives of the World Council of Churches for the help they have given and for their sympathetic interest in Polish affairs. He stressed that the authorities of the Polish People's Republic are interested in the speediest possible complete normalization of life in the country. He expressed his admiration for the Polish Ecumenical Council.

POPE CREDITS SOLIDARITY; URGED TO VISIT POLAND

NC091755 Paris AFP in English 1701 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Vatican, 9 Feb (AFP) -- Pope John Paul II today told an international group of union leaders that the suspended Polish independent trade union Solidarity "already created and legalized, constitutes the sole way" to free Poland from its current crisis.

The pope also met today with Bishop Czeslaw Domin from Katowice (Poland) who said that "Polish bishops are persuaded that John Paul II 'must' come to Poland in August."

Bishop Domin, an official for Polish church charity, said that while aid coming through the church to Poles was largely symbolic, it represented half the total aid sent to the country.

The pope, speaking to some 30 union leaders from 11 organizations in Asia, Latin America, Africa and Europe, among them six Solidarity leaders in exile, said that without respect for human rights "the normalization of life in society, the development of economic life and the preservation of culture... are impossible."

Belgian Christian Unions Confederation President Jef Houthuys, speaking for the group, who had been in the Baltic port of Gdansk in October, 1981, at the first Solidarity congress, thanked the pope for receiving them.

Pope John Paul said he thought often of those who since the declaration of martial law on December 13 had "lost their lives, been hurt, been arrested and detained: those who are judged and severely punished, those who lose their jobs because of their convictions."

He said Solidarity had arisen at a difficult moment for Poland but that "it has acquired and still keeps the character of an authentic representative of the workers, recognized problems are today no longer a strictly Polish affair but, in their beginnings and in their effects, the concern of the whole world of labor."

Pope John Paul spoke of the church doctrine of the right to free association and of "the right of workers to unite to...safeguard all the rights which come from working."

Mr Houthuys said that the leaders of Solidarity should be freed, the representatives of "our organizations" able to go to Poland, and true dialogue and fundamental rights reestablished soon in Poland.

KUBERSKI DISCUSSES CHURCH'S ROLE IN INTERVIEW

LD052325 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2120 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Interview with Polish Minister Jerzy Kuberski, chief of the Office for Religious Affairs, by Warsaw correspondent Szabolcz Szilagyi, date and place not specified -- recorded; Kuberski speaks in Polish with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] [Question] The decree of the state of emergency guaranteed the continuity of religious practice, thus it did not set limits on the freedom of either the church or of religious life. When this fact is taken into consideration, will the balanced relations between the state and the church remain unchanged?

[Answer] Let me start with the second part of this question, that is, whether the introduction of the state of emergency in Poland disturbed the balanced relations between the state and the church. I would like to inform our Hungarian friends that the joint committee of the government and of the episcopate is functioning in Poland. The members of the committee are on the one hand representatives of the episcopate, lead by Cardinal Macharski. The committee is working continuously; it meets once a month and has met since the introduction of the state of emergency. We have discussed all those problems which interest both the church and the state. We spoke about the country's internal situation and also about the questions affecting the church. I would like to stress that the state of emergency has in no way interfered with the freedom of religious practice, the freedom to visit churches, in other words, the realization of all those obligations which the church must fulfill with regard to the believers.

This was one aspect of the question. The other, which I would like to stress, is that in this period, which was tough and even upsetting for us, many priests endeavored to calm the believers, calling them to observe peace and order. We are very grateful to those priests who behaved thus. Of course, there were occasionally cases to the contrary as well, but I would like to stress once again that on the whole the episcopate, the priests and Primate Glemp himself from the first moment felt the seriousness of the situation which had developed and called on the people to observe calm and order, while fulfilling their mission relating to the affairs of the church and to religious life.

[Question] The state of emergency saved Poland from a serious and immediate danger?

[Answer] Indeed. We must be clear about the fact that the introduction of the state of emergency served the goal of preventing the civil war which threatened Poland. A civil war would have caused very serious losses for everyone, including the church. I believe that even the church appreciated this fact. In its endeavour to prevent bloodshed the church's position, as demonstrated by the sermon delivered by Archbishop Glemp on the first day of the state of emergency, served from the beginning the goal of calming the nation.

[Question] In this case it may be said that the Polish Catholic Church, which in the most serious moments in the country's history has always played a patriotic role, on this occasion also supports the purpose of national salvation?

[Answer] The church exhibited the appropriate patriotic conduct, whose purpose was that the introduction of the state of emergency and saving Poland from a civil war should be accomplished with the least possible sacrifice. This is what has happened. I would like to stress that the representatives of the church gave help from the very first moment onward to those people who, as a result of the introduction of the state of emergency, found themselves in a difficult situation.

This is part of the charitable mission of the church and this is how it must be evaluated. This was not a political manifestation of any sort, only the fulfillment of those tasks which the church had undertaken.

I will now return to the first part of the question, that is, that in our difficult and complex situation the church is carrying out its obligations as it did under normal circumstances. The Polish believers who, as our Hungarian friends know, are numerous work at the most diverse places of employment in everyday life, and we can say that they are fulfilling their obligations and their tasks increasingly well.

It must be noted that the state of emergency has brought to the surface many valuable characteristics in Poland. First and foremost, it restored order and calm, something that was very greatly missing prior to 13 December. We must be clear about the fact that the permanent strikes, the various demonstrations and the political activities profoundly disturbed our lives. All those people who believe that everything that happened before 13 December was merely a light struggle for the attainment of goals are seriously mistaken. It was a sharp political struggle which in practice extended to every sphere of our life, from the factories to the universities. The fact that the church exhibited a balanced conduct on this situation demonstrates that it saw very clearly how important it was for our people to avoid a civil war. The Polish church deserves sincere appreciation for this fact.

[Question] Primate of Poland Archbishop Glemp issued a pastoral letter on the next to last Sunday of January. This unquestionably evoked great interest.

[Answer] Primate of Poland Archbishop Glemp appealed to the believers in a sermon preached in Warsaw's Holy Cross Church last Sunday, which was broadcast on the radio. In this sermon, which was naturally religious in character, he very firmly stressed the importance of calm and order. He requested everyone to carry out their duties while bearing in mind the good of the country, and although we all feel the burdens of the state of emergency, we should nevertheless calmly carry on with our lives. And here I would like to stress also that he called on the Catholic laity and the believers to organize committees for national salvation and to participate in the work of these committees.

I believe that we may see yet another proof in this of the church's solicitude to ensure that the ending of the state of emergency may be brought about as soon as possible. At the same time it is also aware of the fact that the state of emergency must lead to normalization in all walks of life in our country. Without this the state of emergency cannot be brought to an end. I would like to stress that this is the reason why the church hierarchy is striving to ensure that the state of emergency leads to an improvement in the situation of Poland.

VATICAN SUMMARIZES 28 DEC HOMILY BY PRIMATE GLEMP

LD091430 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 0500 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Excerpts] We continue to acquaint you with testimony from Poland which sheds light on the current situation in the country. Over the past few days we have familiarized our listeners with some of Cardinal Franciszek Macharski's homilies. Today we will broadcast the text -- only slightly abbreviated -- of the speech delivered by the primate to doctors at a holy mass celebrated on 28 December last year in Warsaw:

It so happens that we are meeting on a day which is called in liturgy the day of the innocents -- commemorating the bloody butchery organized by Herod to kill baby boys in order to eliminate Christ among them.

When we read the Gospel, we observe in quite precise way the psychology of man and society at the time of Christ. At the same time, we also recognize our times and ourselves. The primate said further: The issues close to the minds and hearts of our people resounded in what your representatives said to me today. We wish to convey such words, words of good cheer. We must convey such words, even though sometimes they are received with indifference. We do, nevertheless, expect such words.

Indeed, words of good cheer which come not from the mood of the moment but from this firm grounding in reality which has wider dimensions, not to be measured by the yardstick of the day, but by the yardstick of the existence of God and man -- the God that became man -- can constitute a great force, great realism. It is this that constitutes the source of our great consolation.

When we look at our national history -- and this, too, we must do, marking the 600th anniversary of the presence of the Virgin Mary at the Jasna Gora monastery -- we know that times of very great oppression and uncertainty always accompanied the nation. This state of oppression, in many eras, far exceeded what we are going through today. Remember the Swedish deluge, the years of exile, the time of God's servant Szczesny Penicki, archbishop of Warsaw for only 16 months and exiled for 28 years. When he came to Warsaw, he began by reconciling the churches and restoring Warsaw churches to perform their functions. That was 1862. We could find more such periods.

We are, so to speak in historical dimensions, hardened to take states of war and martial law. Therefore, we cannot be frightened in the longer term by someone applying pressure on us. Our forefathers went through much. And these experiences, somewhat genetically -- although doctors will not agree with this -- but I think that in this dimension of genetics of history we take it as experiences of past generations, and this hardened spirit of ours uplifts us and demands that we hold our heads high.

We have reconciled, or rather your representative did, the ideals embodies in the trade union that worked with such enthusiasm. Like a tempest it went through those August days, gaining so much esteem. Suddenly, a pessimistic note was struck, as if it all were going to come to an end.

However, it will not be possible to destroy the ideals which the nation places in certain institutions at certain time. No handcuffs, no regulations, no repressions, no exiles can destroy them for they are in the nation, in its existential souls. They are indestructible.

Just as it is not possible to destroy the entire nation, so it is impossible to destroy its soul which will always store these great ideals from Grunwald, from Chocim, from Jasna Gora, those from the miracle on the Vistula and those from the rebellious upsurge of a group of young officer-cadets in November 1830.

This is a phoenix-like trend. Even though a generation brought up differently does not hear the conveyance of the idea, nevertheless this nation's extraordinary genetics, some kind of genius embedded in this earth, always delivers the imperative to rise up at times when the lights go out and then to rekindle the flames of freedom, as of old. Of course, throughout these years we gain experience. New methods of upsurges are found to counter the new methods of adversity. So, we are coming close to some kind of words of good cheer. The late primate always repeated that Rome was not built in a day; it was necessary for us to build our future gradually, realistically and calmly, having assessed realities and conditions. It has not always been the case that the late primate was thought to be right. Today shows just how right he was.

People of ideals permitted themselves to be drawn into haste to a great extent. It would be difficult today to analyze the causes of reverses or errors that have accumulated -- those false notes which joined in this great voice of the entire nation.

To be a realist one must always go back to the holy manger; one must see God and man and have confidence in those great powers vested in man by God. It is in this spirit that we wish to act; we wish to encourage people, recalling this simple statement which, for Saint Paul, constituted a very great reality; if God is with us, who is against us?

We ourselves wish very much to pray for God to give us light, said Archbishop Jozef Glemp further, so that we can see what the following day, the next day, is going to bring. This is a very difficult task, because we see that the authorities lack clear vision -- apart from the imposition of martial law. All of us ask: What next? We will all of us have to reply to this question: What next? When? After all, this state of affairs cannot last forever.

However, it is necessary to mobilize forces -- as we wish to do now -- through our patient and effective action to help those who have been isolated from the mainstream of public life.

The church has managed to reach the internees, ministering to the needs of their souls and giving them material help. This is something positive, human, humanitarian, outside of the framework of plans and structural links. But this human gesture brings some degree of relief, it is soothing. These are matters, so to speak, for today. Every tomorrow is an open book on which we ourselves must write. In every future, in every tomorrow, Christ is forever to be found.

FORMATION OF NEW STATE TRIBUNAL DISCUSSED

LD092146 Warsaw PAP in English 2026 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Feb (PAP) -- The aim of founding a tribunal of state in Poland, Professor Jerzy Jodlowski, member of a deputies' team now working on the bill on the tribunal of state, told PAP, is to create conditions and guarantees for holding government members and persons occupying leading posts in the state responsible for infringing upon the Constitution or carrying out activity harmful to the interests of the state.

The present possibilities of penalizing government members of persons of top-level posts are in practice limited to two types of punishment: recalling such persons from their posts and trying their case in a public court if the committed act is classified a criminal offence, Professor Jodlowski said.

The tribunal of state is to be called into office only by the Sejm. The Sejm is also to be the only body authorized to make the decision about laying charges against someone before the tribunal of state and this will have to be preceded with a preliminary investigation by a Sejm commission.

In our conditions, the group of persons responsible before the tribunal of state should include government members, members of the Council of State, [words indistinct] Professor Jodlowski added.

MADEJ, PZPR OFFICIALS DISCUSS ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD101002 Warsaw PAP in English 0810 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Feb (PAP) -- Vice-Premier and head of the Government Planning Commission Zbigniew Madej discussed Poland's current economic situation with CC lecturers at the PUWP CC headquarters here today.

A drop in the production and other crisis phenomena caused the economy to dip to the level of 5 or 6 years ago. Today's national income is similar to that in 1974. Now, we import as much as we did in 1973, and we export as much as we did in 1975. The consumption of meat is similar to that of 1974.

Five or six years of intensive work are required to attain the volume of production from before the crisis.

The overcoming of the crisis is more difficult now than a year ago. Although it was possible not only to arrest a sharp drop in the coal extraction but also to achieve a certain growth, a new obstacle emerged, namely, a shortage of the imported intermediate and raw materials. Sharp economic restrictions of many capitalist countries seriously weakened and in many cases cut off the flow of hard currencies and raw materials.

The accelerated deliveries from socialist countries save our economy from a total collapse. This assistance is important but its increased vlume cannot be continued for years.

Therefore, an important task consists in adapting Poland's industry and her entire economy to national intermediate and raw materials. As for exports, great efforts should now be made to regain old markets.

Then, Madej answered several dozens of questions put by the lecturers.

DEPUTY FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER DISCUSSES EXPORTS

LD091556 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Feb (PAP) -- In an interview for TRYBUNA LUDU, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Ryszard Strzelecki explained the principles of the government operational export programme.

The implementation of the programme is guaranteed by a set of economic measures and mechanisms which are introduced in accordance with the principles of the economic reform, Mr Strzelecki told the daily. Producers who export goods worth at least 50 million zlotys annually will be able to make use of part of their hard currency export earnings according to their own needs, the deputy minister said. Enterprises will be allowed to keep their hard-currency on their own accounts in the Bank Handlowy and use them to finance their imports, he added.

The independence of enterprises rises, although it is dependent on the balance of payments situation. For the time being, the situation forces us to centrally allocate hard currency funds for imports for the operational programmes and the non-productive sector. It also forces us to maintain the central distribution of basic raw materials, Mr Strzelecki said next.

A bill allowing manufacturers to carry out independent foreign trade activity, without having to use the services of a specialized foreign trade agent, is being prepared. Some hundred Polish enterprises meet the criteria set by the bill which set minimum annual exports at the level of 10,000 million zlotys or 25 percent of production value, the minister said.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF PZPR LEADERS

Siwak at Kielce Meeting

AU091303 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Feb 82 p 2

[Report on speech by Albin Siwak, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member, at the meeting of representatives of PZPR Kielce Voivodship factory organizations in Kielce on 30 January]

[Text] Albin Siwak devoted the first part of his speech to replying to the question: Why was martial law introduced?

He reminded those present about the situation in the country before 13 December. The catastrophic drop in coal extraction was threatening to put power stations out of action. Anarchy and lawlessness were spreading and there was no public calm. Around 150,000 men capable of working preferred to be supported by their families.

Western countries have invested a lot in the political breakup of Poland and have been counting on a change in its system. Reagan's fury and the economic sanctions applied to our community confirm this.

Moving on to discussing party matters, Albin Siwak said that currently one of the most important matters is cleaning up the party ranks.

What will trade unions be like? That depends on us working people, particularly those in the factories. We have to connect the rightful protest by workers in July and August 1980 with the years-old traditions of the branch unions, which were already fighting for the just rights of the proletariat dozens of years ago. There are unions active among the professions all over the world, and we must have them as well.

Albin Siwak replied to questions and remarks.

Messner at Katowice Meeting

LD092300 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2125 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] During a meeting of the PZPR Municipal Committee in Katowice, Zbigniew Messner, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship party committee, analyzed the situation in the party. He said that it is necessary to work for the party using wisdom and good sense. We must get rid of ideologically weak people. Party unity must be achieved through an act of purification of its ranks so that it becomes a vanguard party whose members' attributes are modesty, honesty and moral behavior.

Meeting in Bielsko-Biala

LD091946 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] The introduction of elements of economic reform in enterprises in Bielsko-Biala Voivodship was the subject of the plenary session of the Bielsko-Biala Voivodship party committee. It was determined that in many instances there is a lack of basic information on the reform, and it was observed that there is too little involvement of the management cadres in the work preparing the reform. It was also determined that the basic information on the functioning of the reform has not yet been passed on to middle-level cadres. It also has not reached the workplaces.

The protectiveness of the basic part of the administrative management of enterprises and weak work by enterprise groups for reform matters were among the main reasons for setbacks in the preparation of enterprises for the economic reform.

The plenary session adopted a resolution which binds the voivodship committee executive to assessing periodically the effects of the reform's introduction in all professional and social circles in the Sub-Beskids region.

Stanislaw Gebala, director of the PZPR Central Committee Economic Department; and Prof Wladyslaw Baka, minister plenipotentiary for economic reform affairs, took part in the conference which was chaired by Andrzej Gdula, first secretary of Bielsko-Biala Voivodship PZPR Committee.

JUSTICE MINISTER VIEWS LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURES

LD091556 Warsaw PAP in English 1419 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Feb (PAP) — "Legislative proceedings not only were not interrupted after the introduction of martial law, but they were actually significantly intensified, said Justice Minister Sylwester Zawadzki in an interview for the Polish news agency today.

"These works are based on the government programme adopted in its resolution of November 16 last year, and covering the years 1981-1983. It is a programme of shaping the legal foundations of the socialist renewal. The proposals contained in it lost none of their topicality after the introduction of martial law."

"I would like to recall the fact," the minister continued, "that the programme dealt with the drafting of 48 new bills. Besides in the prime minister's Sejm address there were a number of proposals requiring legal regulation, such as the establishment of the state tribunal, or the Sejm's socio-economic house."

"The programme's main premises concern the bills connected with the economic reform."

Elaborating on some of the new draft laws the minister said that "the draft of the new penal code requires some rethinking."

"The point here is not to give up the justified proposals aiming at the strengthening of the rule of law," the minister continued, "but also not to lose from sight the growth of unfavourable phenomena and particularly dangerous crimes such as economic crimes, or crimes threatening life or health. We will have to take into account the assessment of the experiences both before and after August 1980."

"The trade union bill requires some more readjustments taking into account the period of between August 1980 and December 1981. The changes will go probably in two principal directions, namely how to prevent trade unions from becoming political parties, and what do do about trade union activities within units of state administration".

"The issue of strike also requires some rethinking. The point is to create legal guarantees against the possibility of abusing this right, against transforming it into an instrument of strike terrorism."

Concluding his statement the minister stressed that "the current of strengthening the rule of law is making much headway in the whole of the legislative work. At the same time, much more strongly than before December 1981, the recognition appears of the need to simultaneously consolidate the state structures, to protect the institutionalized guarantees of democracy and the rule of law from abuse by anti-socialist forces."

"Some modifications consist in the adoption of the assumption that the development of socialist democracy can only take place in the conditions of a strong socialist state which would make sure that general public interests dominated over individual ones. It seems to me that this is the main point which distinguishes the present approach to that issue from the one before December 1981.

"The mode of legislative proceedings has also changed under martial law. The direct participation of trade unions has been curbed, as a result of their suspension. This does not mean abandoning consulting the draft laws with other organizations whose activities have not been suspended or consulting with experts.

"We thus witness the phenomenon of limiting the scope of consultation, which in my opinion very often exceeded the necessary scope before, and hampered the effectiveness of legislative work, leading in some cases to the blocking of bills. The present period in a sense helps to speed up these proceedings. We should not however forget that public consultation should be used to the broadest possible extent, and that the participation of the public is indispensable for the optimum effects of legislation."

PAP REPORTS RED CROSS VISITS TO INTERNEES

LD091256 Warsaw PAP in English 1105 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Feb (PAP) -- Poland's Red Cross has cooperated with international organizations of the Red Cross for more than 60 years now. In 1919, when the Polish Red Cross Organization was founded, it immediately joined in the federation of the national Red Cross organizations.

Many a time in its post-war history the Polish Red Cross collected gifts and organized fund-raising for war-or disaster-stricken areas and people in various parts of the world, for the victims of war in Southeast Asia, the Congo, for the Algerian refugees, for the earthquake victims in Morocco, Yugoslavia or Italy.

Now, Poland has been receiving aid from Red Cross organizations in many countries, going up to 3.5 thousand tons a month recently. This aid is distributed by the Polish Red Cross in close cooperation with representatives of the International Red Cross Committee [ICRC]. As already reported, Poland's authorities recently permitted representatives of the ICRC to visit internees in Poland.

A communique published in Geneva, following this visit, says:

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) delegation in Poland was informed on 21 January 1982 that the offer of its services to visit internees which it had made in Warsaw on 21 December 1981 had been accepted by the Polish authorities.

Two ICRC delegates together with the support of representatives of the Polish Red Cross, undertook a first visit to [name indistinct] (some 200 km from Warsaw) on 22 January 1982 where they saw 242 internees. A second visit was made on 24 January 1982 at Bialoleka (in the outskirts of Warsaw) where delegates visited 245 internees. A total of 525 comfort kits (personal and toilet articles) were distributed during these visits.

The authorities allows the ICRC representatives to visit all those persons interned since 31 December 1981. Visits are undertaken in accordance with the usual ICRC criteria: that ICRC delegates can interview internees without witnesses, that the visits are made at the place of detention and they may be repeated.

SZCZEPANSKI GIVES EVIDENCE ON RADIO COMMITTEE

LD092344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Maciej Szczepanski has continued submitting his explanations in the Warsaw Voivodship Court after a 3-day break. The explanations dealt with two foreign companies, Poltex and Chimtex, which, managed by the same persons, in fact constituted one body. The Poltex foreign partnership was established in Liechtenstein in 1978. The Principality of Liechtenstein had been selected because of its very low taxes. In its initial phase this company was to be based on the foreign capital owned by a certain group of people. However, after some time, those people withdrew from the company on political grounds. The defendants do not want to disclose the personal details of this group.

According to Maciej Szczepanski, toward the end of the 1970's there was an urgent need to establish a company which would be of assistance in entering into foreign agreements, both from the commercial and political points of view. The defendant stated that only then was it possible to develop trade activities and enter the very difficult world market of television production.

Apart from that, according to the statement of the defendant, the Radio Committee badly needed the hard currency for the equipment and the co-production. That is why the two companies came into being. Eugeniusz Patyk, who was sitting in the dock, and Wojciech Kornacki, who is abroad, became directors of the companies. The former also assumed responsibilities as deputy chairman of the Radio Committee and Wojciech Kornacki was the correspondent of radio and television in London.

When the prosecutor inquired why the defendant had chosen these people, Maciej Szczepanski answered that no one else in Poland had a more suitable background.

The defendant was not disturbed by the fact that Wojciech Kornacki had only had secondary education and had not had any experience in managing work connected with foreign trade. In this matter the indictment accuses Maciej Szczepanski of causing losses for the state of over $167,000. It emerges from the evidence that Maciej Szczepanski made it impossible for the Poltex company to act according to its statute and at the same time made it impossible to achieve real profits. There was no organization in the company, nor a program of its activity, practically to the end. It is worth stressing that both directors were performing their duties without any fixed renumeration and Maciej Szczepanski assesses this as obvious. However, Wojciech Kornacki once received a gift of $10,000. They were directors who were never controlled and, according to the defendant, controlled themselves.

During the 2 years' existence of "Poltex" $1.5 million were accumulated on the foreign account of this company. Fees for the services given by television during the pope's visit to Poland paid by other television stations were also on this account. Maciej Szczepanski personally recommended that this money be sent to the foreign account and not to the account of the Polish National Bank. Maciej Szczepanski stated that he was aware of the fact that this money should have been sent to the account of the Polish National Bank. However, in such a situation only one half of the total amount of money would be at his disposal and even that was not certain.

A thought for today is a statement that the interests of the Radio Committee, that is to say, the interests of Maciej Szczepanski, were different from that of the state.

FOREIGN JOURNALISTS' TOUR OF GDANSK REPORTED

LD092214 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] A group of nearly 100 foreign journalists accredited in Poland went to the Gdansk Voivodship today, visited the tricities, the dockworkers at the port of Gydnia and the shipbuilders at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk. Jan Labecki, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the PZPR works committee at the Gdansk shipyard, attended the meeting with the management of the shipyard.

At the end of the visit by foreign journalists to the voivodship office a press conference was organized in which representatives of the voivodship party and administrative authorities participated. Most of the questions posed by the journalists concerned the normalization process and the functioning of large work enterprises along the Gdansk coast during martial law. Journalists asked questions also about the events on 30 January in the center of Gdansk and about the increased martial law restrictions arising from the incidents.

AGRICULTURAL PROCUREMENT, COAL PRODUCTION NOTED

Crop Purchases Below Plan

LD091606 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Purchases of crops from peasant farms are increasing, but not to the extent commensurate with national economy requirements. More than 120,000 tons of crops were purchased in January, while a little over 25,000 tons of grain were purchased in 39 voivodships in the first week of February -- considerably less than planned. Purchases of crops are relatively highest in Bydgoszcz, Poznan, Koszalin and Gdansk Voivodships.

Grain Procurement 'Unsatisfactory'

LD092140 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] The procurement of agricultural products, in particular grain crops, continues to be unsatisfactory. Daily deliveries amount to only 3 to 4,000 tons. The processing of grain for consumption requirements amounts to 18,000 tons daily. In order to maintain the necessary amount of flour production the procurement of grain needs to increase in the very near future at least three fold. Much depends here on how farmers fulfill their contract agreements and on propagandizing on a broader scale in the countryside the idea of a "grain loan."

There has been a considerable reduction in supplies to industry of raw and other materials, particularly those which are imported. For this reason production has gone down chiefly in the light, chemical and electrical engineering industries.

But the extraction of hard coal continues to be good. Yesterday miners extracted 628,125 tons of hard coal.

Coal Transloading Successful

LD091406 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Tricity's ports transloaded 132,000 more tons of coal in January this year than in the same period last year. After an extended break, the Gdynia port resumed coal transloading operations, thanks to regular and constant supplies of [word indistinct]. In February 620,000 tons of coal will arrive there. Even though the plan for port operations is agreed on a day ton day basis, there are troubles concerning ships coming into ports to pick up coal. This is due to the fact that some of our traditional partners have simply concluded contracts with other suppliers, following the protracted period of Polish strikes.

Gdansk Harbor Board Plans

LD091222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Gdansk dispatch by Marek Szelewicki]

[Text] Tricity dock workers are achieving good transloading results this month, just as earlier. Today about 30 vessels are being handled simultaneously in Gdansk and Gdynia. Freight being transloaded includes general cargo, sulfur, grain and coal, whose deliveries from Silesian mines to the northern port are still being maintained at a high level.

[Word indistinct] of the current year for the Gdansk Harbor Board was discussed at a meeting of the port's economic-political aktiv with Minister of Maritime Economy Jerzy Korzonek and First Secretary of the Gdansk PZPR Voivodship Committee Stanislaw Bejger. The basic directions of the enterprise's activity in the immediate future were presented. Attempts will be made to allocate a foreign currency pool to the Harbor Board. There are also plans to increase employment by about 400. The assumptions of the plan create a chance for Gdansk port to carry out the most essential investments: this means above all modernization of the ore wharf; preparation of an ore depot in the northern port and the adaptation of the Szczecin wharf to serve ro-ro vessels. The needs of the employees have also been taken into consideration. In this area, the most important investment will be the building of a health center. Implementing the planned tasks depends, however, on efficient equipment as well, and the situation here is not too good. The lack of spare parts means that the usefulness of machinery imported from the West hovers around the 50 percent mark. Some specialist equipment is standing completely idle, for example the paper transloading installations. The minister of maritime economy expressed the conviction that there is the possibility of overcoming the crisis by better use of the already existing potential. In the conditions of economic reform in Gdansk port, this will depend mainly on a rapid introduction of the new principles for the operation of an enterprise.

WRITERS UNION HEAD VIEWS JOURNALISTIC ACTIVITIES

LD092030 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Feb 82

["The Party in a Literary Milieu" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Feb (PAP) -- TRUBYNA LUDU carries an interview with Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the primary party organization of the Union of Polish Writers, on the present situation in the party organization and Warsaw literary circles, the coming tasks of the party organization and plans of a new party bureau.

After an evaluation of events and the situation, Lenart said the most important task for writers is the adoption of a program of positive activity. At the same time, but with a certain overlap, a process of integrating the party organization itself should take place. The basis for the program already exists -- it is the decisions of the 9th party congress and regular plenary sessions of the Central Committee. It is also the program for the stabilization of public life. We have started a struggle for repeated integration of purged and self-purging party ranks.

At their first meeting, the members of the new party bureau spoke of the restoration of literary life and the functioning of the Union of Polish Writers and various literary groups within its framework. We begin by building up the forces of the party capable of executing the role of initiator and leader in the present situation, not taking offense at what is being said about us, for the feeling of vengence is alien to us.

In revaluing the phenomena and facts, in restoring legal rights of creative figures (?who were passed over in silence), in correctly interpreting cultural values, the role of the party organization and centers of forming public opinion is indisputable. The role of criticism should also be different. Our task is to restore centers of forming public opinion, in particular to influence the change in geography of journalistic work. We should make a new assessment of cultural achievements including the literature of People's Poland, in order to see phenomena in the correct proportion.

We want to start by talking to party and non-party people. To interact with all those who are willing, Lenart said, we want to try to solve the problem of young writers. This is a huge program and very neglected. The young generation has been blocked; it has been obscured by the specter of easy success; it is experiencing bitterness and is in a state of dissatisfaction. We want to solve the problems of the young by working with them.

Over 100 members of the union are over 75 years old. Helping them is an urgent problem, in view of the difficult economic situation. Much has already been done in this area by military commissars (?in charge of) culture. They gave help to the most needy in various areas of daily life. In cooperation with the administration of the Union of Polish Writers they organized a network of social help. We are thinking of renewing outside contacts in the limited framework provided for by martial law. With the socialist countries we are planning to establish contacts through party organizations of writers, and to talk about normalization of relations in the field of creative exchange visits, and also by means of exchange of cultural and literary magazines for the readers' market. We are also thinking of the scale and forms of renewing links with international organizations, Lenart said in conclusion.

HOSPITAL STARTS WORK AT FORMER VACATION CENTER

LD091404 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] The new hospital in Swinoujscie, built in the Council of Ministers' former vacation center, has received its first patients. A physical therapy and rehabilitation center has also commenced work there.

LOT ANNOUNCES RESCHEDULED, CANCELED FLIGHTS

LD091328 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Polish airlines LOT announces that in connection with reduced passenger traffic, the Warsaw-Gdansk morning flight will be suspended from 10 February. The frequency of Warsaw-Katowice flights is being reduced to 3 days a week. As for 11 February, flights on this route will depart Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Polish airlines LOT also announce that the following foreign flights will be canceled on 10 February:

Amsterdam-1450;

Zurich and Geneva-1420;

Paris-0835.

The 1245 flight to Cologne on 11 February is canceled.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION PERSONNEL 'RECALLED'

LD092236 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2125 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] In January a general review of cadres in local administration was carried out. The government press office says that last month 110 changes were instituted in management posts in various cells of local administration. These changes consisted of promotions to higher posts of workers who distinguish themselves with specialized knowledge, organizational abilities, and high ethics; on the other hand they also consisted of recalling people who did not prove themselves at work.

Forty-two managers at various levels have been recalled, mainly as a result of incorrect execution of tasks. Twenty of them were dismissed on proposals of military commisars.

Eight directors, or deputy directors, of departments in voivodship offices, 3 mayors of towns of the basic grade [miasta stopnia podstawowego], 5 mayors of town parishes, or their deputies, and 26 parish executive officers, were dismissed. In seven cases penal proceedings have been instituted against persons who, while in management positions, commit abuses.

DEPUTY PREMIER KOWALCZYK MEETS COOPERATIVISTS

LD092328 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] During a meeting between Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Edward Kowalczyk and representatives of the leadership of the Central Union of the Labor Cooperatives, and Wiktor Sielanko, chairman of the board, issues connected with the development of the production and services of small-scale manufacture, and in particular problems related to raw material and imports and exports were discussed. The prospects of reactivating and developing pharmaceutical labor cooperatives and the trends of activating the cooperative movement, required by the community, whilst utilizing the national material basis, were analyzed.

CZYREK ADDRESSES ZSMP MEETING 9 FEBRUARY

LD092228 Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Feb (PAP) -- Speaking at a meeting of the Presidium of the Main Board of the Socialist Union of Polish Youth (ZSMP) held here today, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the PUWP CC and Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek stressed that the effects of the patriotic and internationalistic education of young people influence and will continue to exert an important influence on changing the consciousness of the young generation of Poles in keeping with Poland's needs and with efforts aiming to get Poland out of the crisis. Minister Czyrek pointed out that the key task in this area consists in inculcating a sound sense of Polish patriotism in the young people. This patriotism should be built by spreading the conviction among youth that the interests of Poland and of the socialist countries are common.

The foreign minister paid a lot of attention to characterizing the international front of our struggle with the present crisis. He said that a battle unparalleled since the cold war broke out on this front after the proclamation of martial law. This battle is aimed not only against Poland but also against socialism.

Later, Jozef Czyrek went on to discuss Polish (?counteraction) to the attempts to politically isolate Poland, to the danger of the economic blockade of Poland, urged on especially by the U.S. ultra right-wing, and also to the attempts to internationalize the situation in Poland. Pointing to failures of the anti-Polish activity, he recalled that it was especially brutally testified to by President Reagan's TV spectacle. But the societies of capitalist countries, and we have ample proof of this, do not let themselves [words indistinct] in actions of this kind.

In characterizing the main tendencies in the development of the situation in the international arena, Czyrek emphasized that in [word indistinct] what will [words indistinct] determine Poland's overcoming of the present difficult situation are internal stability and the growth of the production for the market and for exports.

A resolution adopted at the meeting of the Presidium of the ZSMP Main Board refers to the all-union discussion "What Poland, What Union" now going on for several days. The resolution stresses that such values of socialism as love of peace and (?struggle) for universal disarmament. Respect for work and attachments of one's own and of other nations; solidarity and support for social forces struggling for social progress, and freedom and justice should be practically reflected in such a discussion.

The resolution also stresses the significance of the [word indistinct] cooperation with the Leninist Komsomol and fraternal unions of youth in socialist countries and the need for developing multilateral contacts with all communist, leftist and progressive youth organizations worldwide.

Participants in the discussion emphasized the importance of patriotic education of youth Polish women and men. The internationalistic education is an inseparable element of this education. It cannot be limited exclusively to the area of international contacts, but it should primarily refer to Polish national traditions and history which is so rich in the chapters of struggle "for your freedom and ours." However, one cannot belittle the role of direct and personal contacts and friendship linking Polish youth with its contemporaries in socialist countries and worldwide. However, these contacts should not be formal but mutually beneficial and deepening friendship among nations.

OBITUARY ISSUED FOR POLITBURO MEMBER GRUDZIEN

AU091146 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU In Polish on 1 Feb 82 p 2

[PZPR-signed obituary for Politburo Member Zdzislaw Grudzien] -- carried as boxed announcement]

[Text] "The PZPR Central Committee announces that Zdzislaw Grudzien died of heart attack on 30 January 1982.

"Born on 6 October 1924, he was a member of the communist party of France and of the resistance movement, was a joint founder of the Polish youth association Grunwald, and a member of the Polish Workers Party in France. He was a figure in the union of young fighters, a party figure, the Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee first secretary, a PZPR Central Committee Politburo Member and a deputy to the SEJM of the Polish People's Republic.

"We sincerely sympathize with the deceased's family.

[Signed] "The PZPR Central Committee"

TV CITES U.S. DOCUMENT ON HUMAN RIGHTS

LD092008 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] President Reagan's administration has published a report on the implementation of human rights in the world last year. This 1,200-page document devotes considerable space to Poland.

Sixteen pages are devoted to an assessment of the history of the past 16 months in Poland -- an assessment which no one in Poland would dare to make at this time. It is an assessment of a particular nature. The authors draw a picture of a Poland which Washington would like to have: Poland fighting against socialism.

According to the authors of the report, the image is based on information supplied by such organizations as KOR [Workers Defense Committee], ROPCIO [Movement for the Defense of Human and Civic Rights], and KPN [Confederation of Independent Poland].

The report reads: The march of Poland toward a more free and more open society was stopped on 13 December when the government introduced martial law throughout the country. There are reasons to believe that the Polish authorities acted under strong pressure from the Soviet Union.

Here is another sentence: As of 13 December security bodies undertook a widespread and concentrated operation of terror and harassment against broad sections of Polish society.

So, everything has already been assessed, classified and the verdict has been passed. This verdict is not an abstract one as is emphatically proved by economic sanctions against our country and at present an energetic anti-Polish campaign on the international arena, but let us add, without great results.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ON NECESSITY OF MARTIAL LAW

LD101002 Warsaw PAP in English 0822 GMT 10 Feb 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Feb (PAP) -- In the second part of an article entitled "The Socio-Political Motivations for the Establishment of the Martial Council of National Redemption," Jerzy Muszynski writes in the army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today that the martial council will be dissolved "when complete stabilization in all areas of life has taken place in Poland."

The PUWP, as the vanguard of the Polish working class, continues to be the leading political force of our society, guiding it in the mobilization of the efforts to overcome the crisis and in materializing the socialist system in our country. The fact that the party had to adjust its activities to martial law exigencies in now way changes its political position in the country, especially that the PUWP CC first secretary is the chairman of the Martial Council of National Redemption."

"In the situation that Poland has found itself in, in the situation which has no precedence in the history of real socialism, the necessity to defend the social-political gains of the working masses, of the civilizational achievements of the Polish nation related to the materialization of the socialist revolution in Poland, the ensurance of the economic, political, ideological and moral premises for restoring authentic meaning to socialism in our country -- all this constitutes the historical conditioning of the establishment of the martial council of national redemption.

"The socialist revolution in Poland has not been accomplished yet, it is still in progress and has a long perspective ahead. It must bring about materialization of the genuinely socialist system, but first it has to defend itself against the counterrevolutionary actions by the enemies of socialism. As proved by the experience of history, a revolution which cannot defend itself stands no chances of success. One must never forget this. And this historical truth has inspired the foundation of the Martial Council of National Redemption," concludes Jerzy Muszynski.

ARMY DAILY EXHORTS ARMY-SECURITY COOPERATION

AU091503 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 1 Feb 82 pp 1, 5

[Tadeusz Krupski report: "Citizens Militia and Security Service Organs in Exemplary Cooperation with Polish Army Units"]

[Text] Adm Ludwik Janczyszyn, member of the Military Council for National Salvation and commander in chief of the navy, recently met with Gdansk Voivodship citizens militia and security service functionary aktivs.

The meeting was chaired by Col Jerzy Andrezejewski, voivodship citizens militia commander, and attended by Rear Adm Ludwik Dudkowski, deputy commander in chief of the navy for political affairs.

Adm Ludwik Janczyszyn assessed the sociopolitical situation under martial law, emphasizing the exemplary cooperation between citizens militia and security service organs, on the one hand, and Polish Army units on the other. That cooperation helped check the counterrevolutionary wave and restore order and security in the country.

More than a dozen functionaries took the floor in the discussion. They said that the accomplishment of tasks set by the Military Council for National Salvation would boost the public's feeling of safety. Those activities undoubtedly have a chance to be generally accepted by the citizens, because they meet the latters' social aspirations.

In recognition of the performance of difficult duty assignments under martial law, a group of citizens militia and security service functionaries were decorated with the medals "for services to the country's defense" awarded by the minister of national defense, the decoration was performed by Adm Ludwik Janczyszyn.

The award recipients were, in particular: Mieczyslaw Berbeka, Captain Jerzy Fraczkowski, Captain Henryk Klimczak, Captain Adam Barchan, Lieutenant Ryszard Dabrowski, 1st Lt Jozef Pakierski, Chief Warrant Officer Jan Styborski, Warrant Officer Kazimierz Mikolajczyk, Staff Sergeants Hubert Mrozewski and Kazimierz Pal, First Sergeants Jan Przytarski and Kazimierz Bernacik.

Moreover, a group of functionaries were decorated with the medals "for the services to the Navy of the Polish People's Republic." The group included Lt Col in the Reserve Ryszard Kolski, Captain Edmund Furman, Lt Jolanty Potrykus and Staff Sergeant Jan Lubiewski.

At the end of the meeting Col Jerzy Andrezjewski drew up the main activity guidelines obligatory for all citizens militia and security service functionaries in Gdansk Voivodship under the complex conditions of martial law, emphasizing the need to fully observe regulations stemming from the decree imposing martial law, to intensify the struggle against criminal and economic offenses causing harm to the citizens' vital interests, and to provide cities and settlements with full security.

DAILY ON EASING MARTIAL LAW RESTRICTIONS

AU090933 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU In Polish 1 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "Further Normalization in the Life of the Country"]

[Excerpts] In connection with the growing normalization and stabilization almost throughout the country, new orders are being introduced every now and then aimed at easing the harsh regulations of martial law.

On 30 January, the minister for internal affairs issued a decree controlling the principles by which permission may be obtained for organizing and running assemblies, organizing public artistic, entertainment and sports shows, and for conducting public meetings during the time martial law is in force.

At the same time, this decree waives certain restrictions in force since 13 December concerning assemblies, (which is the direct effect of the further normalization of the situation in the country and the constant growth in social discipline).

The relaxation of regulations binding at this time particularly concerns the private life of citizens. Among other things, the obligation to obtain permission for holding wedding receptions and other functions where only members of the family take part has been suspended. Rural meetings organized by village administrators also do not require permission. Partial exemption from the obligation to obtain permission applies to assemblies held by the Polish Red Cross, the Voluntary Fire Brigade Association and the voluntary fire brigades associated with it, communal organizations represented in the Executive Communal Council, very important associations and unsuspended, registered societies.

These organizations may hold meetings of their statutory authorities in their own premises; that is, boards of members and their presidiums, boards of control and arbitration sessions connected with carrying out their statutory duties.

Other assemblies held by these organizations -- congresses, general meetings, conferences, symposia, classes, courses, talks and lectures, and also meetings, celebrations and rallies continue to require permission.

The introduction of martial law suspended, as we know, the publication of the daily and weekly press, monthlies, quarterlies and so on, with a few exceptions. As the days go by, coupled with signs that the situation in Poland is becoming normal and stable, some publications will be reintroduced. From the national press, it is worth recalling that the following were some of the first to reappear: DZIENNIK LUDOWY, KURIER POLSKI, ZYCIE WARSZAWY and EXPRESS WIECZORNY.

Soon we will be able to see on our cinema screens the Polish film Chronicle.

Polish radio stations in Lodz, Koszalin, Kielce, Gdansk, Krakow, Bydgoszcz, Szczecin, Poznan, Bialystok and Opole will begin functioning again, as well as the television studios in Lodz and Gdansk.

For the purpose of easing the burdens of martial law, the minister for communications, in agreement with the minister for internal affairs, has decreed a further spread of telecommunications services for the needs of the community and the national economy.

As of 10 February, the intercity telephone network throughout the country will be brought provisionally into operation. Telephone subscribers will be able to get through to other cities only via intercity operators.

As of 10 February, posts and telecommunications offices throughout the country will accept all kinds of telegrams to domestic destinations, regardless of where the recipient lives. The condition for sending a telegram is presenting an identity document at the post office. The obligation to have the contents of the telegram certified by the competent state administrative body or health service office is revoked.

The ministry for communications asks all telephone subscribers not to prolong telephone conversations in view of the restricted workload that the network in operation can handle. The content of telephone calls remains under control, and the content of telegrams is subject to censorship.

TELEX services for the needs of industry are assured, particularly for the food indistry and for trade and road transport.

RZECZPOSPOLITA REVIEWS PRE-MARTIAL LAW EVENTS

LD051534 Warsaw PAP in English 1414 GMT 5 Feb 82

["On Idea of Accord" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Feb (PAP) -- The daily RZECZPOSPOLITA prints another article in the series "Before December 13" reviewing the course of events and major political statements made before the introduction of martial law in Poland. Excerpts:

"At the 4th PUWP CC plenary meeting (16-17 October 1981) the party's leadership came under sharp criticism. It was accused of the lack of consistency and ineffectiveness of action. Stanislaw Kania resigned from the post of the first secretary, and chairman of the Council of Ministers Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski was elected new secretary. The plenum obligated the Central Committee to take firmer actions to overcome crisis, stabilize economy and eliminate anti-socialist perils. Nonetheless, the 4th plenum once again confirmed the line of social agreement mapped out at the 9th congress and by electing first secretary who was regarded a co-author and resolute supporter of this line reassured those who feared changes in the political direction.

"The conclusion of the 4th plenum was agreement and struggle: agreement with supporters of the socio-political system and its renewal, and struggle against the political opponent.

"On October 29 the government passed to the Sejm a draft law on extraordinary measures in the interest of protecting the citizens and the state. However, it did not ask for immediate consideration and the Sejm did not examine the draft whereas the prime minister presented in a 60-minute speech at the Sejm on October 30 proposals designed to expand the platform of government, including the establishment of a council of national accord with the view to preparing a new formula of the national unity front. Wojciech Jaruzelski appraised the situation of the country as dramatic.

"In this package of undertakings Solidarnosc saw exclusively the possibility of introducing extraordinary measures against strikes. This was received as an assault on the trade union, as a pretext for confrontation. The issue became an object of a general strike blackmail and a reason to intensify attacks on the Sejm and to demand new elections. All attainments of renewal -- self-management at enterprises and higher schools, new censorship law, draft laws on higher education and trade unions, were passed over in silence while only nasty intentions of the "regime" were seen.

"Anyway, Solidarnosc came out in favour of further strikes declaring that the attempt to suspend the right to strike for three months (as envisaged by the draft) would meet with a response of an indefinite general strike. This was to be accompanied by the union taking over the control over industrial plants and, partly, over the cities (communications, trade, transport).

"Some days later, on November 4, a meeting took place in Warsaw between General Wojciech Jaruzelski, primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp and chairman of the Solidarnosc National Commission Lech Walesa."

Stressing that this summit aroused immense interest world-wide as a gleam of hope for political settlement of Polish crisis, without the interference of any external factor or the use of force, and that the Polish nation tired with the prolonged impasse saw it as the proverbial light in the tunnel, the daily RZECZPOSPOLITA pointed out that this first meeting at such level lent credibility to the idea of the front of national accord which unfortunately was rejected by Solidarnosc.

LE MATIN INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER CZYREK

PM091633 Paris LE MATIN in French 5 Feb 82 p 12

[Christian Caspteran report: "Poland: What Czyrek Said To Cheysson"]

[Text] On Wednesday, Jozef Czyrek, the Polish foreign minister, met with his French counterpart, Claude Cheysson. Speaking to a small group of journalists whom he had invited for "a cup of coffee," the Polish minister, far from playing down his meeting with Claude Cheysson, as the Quai d'Orsey had done, called it "important" and said it was in "the tradition of Franco-Polish contacts aimed at developing relations between us. The French side announced that the meeting had lasted about 30 minutes. The Polish side let it be understood that it had lasted at least 50 minutes. "Obviously," Jozef Czyrek said with a smile, "watches in Paris and Warsaw keep different time."

Jozef Czyrek: I feel a little embarrassed.... My colleague Cheysson and I came to no agreement as to how our meeting should be interpreted.... What I can tell you is that its importance is not to be judged by its length but by its content and purpose. It must be seen in the context of traditional contacts between France and Poland aimed at developing relations between us. As far as content is concerned, each side put forward its own position. General Jaruzelski has not set any date for lifting the measures resulting from the imposition of martial law. But he has indicated the direction of the development of our work toward socialist renewal and a policy of reform. This policy is currently being implemented by the Sejm. Its rhythm depends on the internal situation in Poland....

LE MATIN: Mr Minister, on 14 January, LE MATIN published a list of people who had been arrested in Gdansk. Can you give us any news of these detainees?

Jozef Czyrek: What list? I don't know anything about it.... I'm terribly sorry. We have supplied the church and charitable organizations with those sort of lists.

LE MATIN: In that case, could you tell us what has become of Lech Walesa? And Tadeusz Mazowiecki? And Bronislaw Geremek?

Jozef Czyrek: These people have been detained. As far as their health is concerned, there are no problems, everything is fine. The Red Cross sent a delegation which saw them. With Walesa, there are contacts, particularly with the church. He was visited by a high-ranking official from the episcopate, and the minister of trade union relations. There is still contact even with the government. As for Tadeusz Mazowieki, rumor had it that he was dead. That is not true, of course.... We want the problem of the internees to be resolved as soon as possible. We have already said that if any of them want to leave Poland and that if another state is prepared to take them in, our government will raise no objections.

LE MATIN: So, if -- according to your figures -- there are about 500 internees in Poland, and if France agreed to receive them, you would not be against this?

Jozef Czyrek: If the internees were to express such a desire, I think my government would look favorably upon such a solution.

LE MATIN: But why, then, is the border closed and why are you, in contravention to the Helsinki agreements, not allowing people to move around freely?

Jozef Czyrek: That is necessary in connection with martial law.

LE MATIN: When will martial law be lifted? Have you given Claude Cheysson any assurances?

Jozef Czyrek: The meeting with my colleague Cheysson took place in a spirit of total frankness. From my point of view, this meeting has been useful: Anything that may contribute to mutual understanding between partners is useful. We will do everything to make it possible for the measures arising out of martial law -- measures which are unpleasant for the people -- to be lifted by the end of February. Which does not, however, mean that the decree promulgating martial law will be lifted.

LE MATIN: Your avowed objective is to "extend" democracy in Poland. How can you extend democracy by abolishing freedoms?

Jozef Czyrek: We want to develop socialist democracy by means of self-management in enterprises and regions. We want to implement a policy of national understanding. We want to guarantee the opening up of the political spectrum to other movements, reorganize the economy, modify electoral law....

LE MATIN: Was it necessary to impose martial law for reforms which Solidarity could easily have approved?

Jozef Czyrek: We wanted to reach agreement with Solidarity, but Solidarity did everything to block reforms. Solidarity tried to achieve its ends by relying on a collapse of the national economy. Martial law was therefore necessary since our efforts to achieve a national understanding were destroyed.

LE MATIN: The United States has adopted restrictive measures against you. What are the effects of these measures?

Jozef Czyrek: I will tell you a story: for some time now, we have been operating poultry factories with American help. The United States supplying us with maize and soya. Since the imposition of martial law, the United States has refused to provide any more maize and soya. The result is that we are having to gas chicks, and the meat ration is going to be reduced to seven kilos per person. This is a very heavy blow for the people. This sort of interference in our affairs hardly helps us to overcome the crisis we are going through.... And then, one must be logical: The Americans cannot denounce Soviet intervention in Poland and themselves interfere in our affairs. That only has the effect of prolonging martial law. We feel we are just an instrument in the East-West quarrel.

SOLIDARITY GROUPS IN EXILE REVEAL COMMUNIQUES

NC091558 Paris AFP in English 1519 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Excerpt] In Paris, the headquarters in France of the suspended Solidarity trade union's Coordination Committee has published a list of 200 persons they said "all militia patrols, on foot as well as motorized" are pursuing in Poland.

The committee took the list from the clandestine bulletin number 20 of January 29 of the Mazowsze, the Solidarity unit in Warsaw.

The committee also republished a list from an earlier Mazowsze bulletin which said that "judges who do not wish to take part in trials against Solidarity members and leaders are dismissed," the dismissals reaching to the highest courts, sometimes to judges near retirement.

Some civil judges, the bulletin said, had received cards, dated from 1980, incorporating them into the army, as well as arms and uniforms. Some of these judges refused to take part in military courts, the bulletin said.

In Stockholm, Solidarity's information office in Sweden today published a Solidarity communique which it said had come to them from Warsaw.

Warsaw Solidarity leader Stefan Trzcinski, in exile in Sweden, said the text, dated January 13, 1982, and signed by the pseudonym Miesko, had never been published outside of Poland.

The text said Solidarity National Council leaders "at liberty" had set up "a National Resistance Committee (OKO)."

The OKO was taking over the leadership of Solidarity until martial law was lifted, Solidarity regained its rights, imprisoned leaders of Solidarity, dissidents, students and intellectuals were freed, and a dialogue between the government and solidarity leader Lech Walesa was begun, the text said.

The text asked "all Solidarity members not to take personal initiatives in the fight against the government in the dramatic situation in which we now find ourselves (since) it is most important that we be united."

Finally, reports from Poland said telephone communications between towns would be restored tomorrow but that calls would have to go through an operator. Automatic exchanges are still out of operation.

LE FIGARO ON JARUZELSKI'S REFORM OF BUREAUCRACY

PM081649 Paris LE FIGARO in French 5 Feb 82 p 2

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Jaruzelski's Obstacle Race"]

[Text] Warsaw -- General Jaruzelski has three basic obstacles to overcome before he can hope to start on the path of structural reforms, as he still expresses the intention of doing: the radical price increases, making bureaucracy toe the line and eliminating a section of the party apparatus.

The Military Council is busy surmounting the first obstacle. For the first time in 25 years the introduction of price increases has not caused bloody riots or major strikes. Aside from Saturday's demonstration in Gdansk and meetings held in enterprises in Warsaw (the Ursus factory, for instance), Lodz and Wroclaw in particular, the country -- although of course reeling under the shock of martial law -- has not protested.

Nonetheless people are still not putting out the flags in official circles, where it is feared that reactions might be more violent when, as the end of the month approaches, people notice that their billfolds are empty and they no longer have the means to feed their families. Nonetheless in the short term the general has succeeded where all previous teams had failed.

In the wake of that success the leaders are now tackling the second basic problem: that of the bureaucracy. A conference on that subject was held Tuesday [2 February] and was attended by the directors of ministerial departments and central administrative departments and by party secretaries in those institutions. Three prominent people presented the authorities' viewpoint aimed -- as General Jaruzelski had indicated in his speech to the Sejm -- at radically changing cadre policy. All three were generals: General Zielinski, secretary of the Military Council, General Dziekan, chief of the party cadres section, and General Janiszewski, head of the Council of Ministers office. They pointed out that it was necessary to draft a complex program for reforming the cadre system and, meanwhile, to take emergency measures. Some figures were given: Since 13 December 76 civil servants have been relieved of their duties, including 6 voivodas, 17 deputy voivodas and 160 mayors of cities and parishes.

Those taking part in the discussion pointed out that the attempts to reform cadre policy made in the past 35 years had never "been put into practice in a consistent and thorough way." General Dziekan revealed that, on taking up his post, he was surprised to find an excellent Politburo resolution on bureaucracy dating from...1972.

Five Principles

That is a problem of considerable importance because as was noted during the conference, "the source of the present crisis is seen by all to lie especially in the fact that we did not learn all the lessons from past mistakes, in cadre policy among others." One of the main mistakes was that "incompetent people were tolerated." Moreover that was in keeping with the method of operating the nomenclature based on the famous principle of "negative selection," giving preference to civil servants who had no talent but were docile.

The generals asked therefore that in the future cadre policy be based on "examples and experiences in the army" where everything depends on "the effects of work, abilities and results." "If this principle is not generalized, all the present programs will be reduced to words, inquires and tables of rules."

The cadre policy will henceforth be based on five principles;

1 -- Preference given to young people, so as to renew cadres;

2 -- Open character of this policy to make it "clear and comprehensible" to all;

3 -- Accurate definition of promotion criteria;

4 -- "Major development of the method of examination for choosing cadres for various responsible duties as a form of democratic and relatively objective selection";

5 -- Establishment of a ceiling on the number of bureaucrats in the various institutions.

The government seems determined therefore to eliminate the obstacle which bureaucracy poses on the road to reforms. In principle that is encouraging. It is true that in the present state of affairs there is good reason to fear that when leadership cadres are scrutinized not only incompetent people will be eliminated but also those now viewed in a bad light, for instance because they have been Solidarity members....

Whatever happens it will then be up to the general and his friends to overcome the final preliminary obstacle which is probably by far the most daunting and complicated and which is formed by a fairly considerable section of the party apparatus.

The forthcoming Central Committee plenum will be decisive point in this effort by the military to make the party apparatus toe the line, but it is typical that the date of that plenum is being regularly postponed. That gives some idea of the difficulties facing General Jaruzelski in this sphere.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON PCI ATTITUDES

LD101014 Warsaw PAP in English 0835 GMT 10 Feb 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Feb (PAP) — We, the Polish communists, are especially touched by the stand of the Italian Communist Party leadership, because the events of the recent weeks in Poland have been taken by it as a starting point for widely-scaled deliberations and evaluatons which are an attempt to make theoretical generalizatons, writes today's TRYBUNA LUDU in an extensive commentary on the policy of the Italian Communist Party leadership.

"The assessment formulated by the leadership of the Italian Communist Party ignores the statements of the PUWP and the Polish authorities that the measures taken last December 13 are not a goal in itself but are of an interim character, that there is necessity of an agreement of the widest social forces standing on the ground of socialism, of cooperation between the party, the trade unions movement and the church.

In fact, the Italian Communist Party leadership treats the events in Poland only as a pretext for proving an a priori thesis about an alleged crisis of the world socialist system.

"Could not it be possible to expect from communists a more realistic, true to facts, and first and foremost - a class evaluation?

"In the situation of the anti-Polish campaign unleashed today by the aggressive imperialist circles, a campaign aimed against the entire world socialism, we are counting above all on the solidarity of the communists. We have received proof of this solidarity from the majority of communist parties. The stance taken by the Italian Communist Party leadership marks a departure from this solidarity line," writes TRYBUNA LUDU.

CEAUSESCU ANNOUNCES PRICE INCREASES 5 FEB

AU091010 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Feb 82 pp 1, 3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 5 February meeting with Brasov County party-state aktiv]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, we have come to Brasov on a working visit. Now, at the beginning of the second year of the 1981-85 5-Year Plan, we wanted to have another talk with the working people, with the party-state aktiv and with the aktiv employed in economy, industry and agriculture about the steps taken to fulfill the 1982 plan and all provisions on increasing industrial and agricultural production and all other indexes and thus ensuring conditions for optimally fulfilling the 5-year plan.

I have visited three enterprises -- the "Electroprecizia," the trucks and the textile factories. My impressions are generally good. I noted with great satisfaction both the achievements and the efforts made by the collectives of working people in those enterprises -- as throughout Brasov and our whole country -- to strictly apply the provisions of the Central Committee plenum and of the plan and to consistently fulfill their tasks.

Since we are at the beginning of the year, I would like to speak about the results obtained in 1981. In a few days we will publish a communique on the plan fulfillment. In point of fact, we discussed the 1981 results in detail at the November Central Committee plenum, stressing both the successes and the various shortcomings and failings noted, as well as the measures required to recoup all unfulfilled production in 1982 or at the worst, in 1982. We have a 5-year plan and if certain units or counties failed to fulfill their quarterly tasks for one reason or another, it is natural that resolute measures must be taken to make up for it in the following period, and to optimally fulfill the entire 5-year plan.

On the basis of figures which will be published, in 1982 the net production value increased 4 percent and the production-goods value by 2.6 percent. We must stress, however, that -- as we noted in Brasov today -- many units have amassed stocks of unfinished products. Enterprise stocks have thus increased and have negatively influenced both the fulfillment of the production-goods and the net production, as well as the national income and other plan indexes. In 1981 Brasov, too, obtained a series of considerable results, although generally speaking there are delays in production. As has been emphasized at our present discussion, the working people of Brasov and of socioeconomic units lagging behind will resolutely work to recoup most of those arrears this year, and the rest in 1983 -- the latter is only permissible for certain products and in very exceptional cases. I have in mind cases in which delays occurred in beginning the manufacturing of new products; however, to ensure production continuity it is evident that the delays must be recouped this year.

In the face of the special conditions created in 1981 by the effects of the world crisis and by measures to strictly curtail imports and to produce certain materials and subassemblies locally, many enterprises failed to secure appropriate technical-material supplies. Many continued to hope for and to look abroad -- especially to capitalist countires, of course -- for things that can very well be manufactured in our country. They did not grasp that we must cease, once and for all, to import just about everything, and must rely to a greater extent on our material forces, and especially on our highly-qualified working people, who have proved that they can solve any technical problem, however complex. In Brasov itself experience has shown at many enterprises that the working people were capable of solving, within a relatively short period of time, problems which in the past seemed insurmountable or which they thought would take years to deal with. However, as soon as they settled down to work seriously they solved the problems within 2-3 months, and, according to those who did so and to the relevant tests, the results were even better than imported products could have achieved.

True, this resolution to drastically reduce imports did create certain difficulties, but I repeat, only at units and sectors whose leaders did not understand that they must resolutely begin to deal with their own problems. However, we consciously chose to face such difficulties and even delays in order to finally have order and enhance responsibility for and faith in the capability of Romanian workers and technicians. (loud and prolonged applause)

The 1981 growth was lower than that of the previous 5-year plan; however, in view of the fact that many countries not only did not record any production growth, but on the contrary, recorded a recession in material production, our growth can be viewed as satisfactory, and we are convinced that through the measures established, we will further be able to implement the 12th congress decisions on developing our national economy in the current 5-year plan: the industry, agriculture and all other sectors of activity.

We must place greater emphasis on the fulfillment of the item-specified production in each unit, and on manufacturing each part and subassembly envisaged, because only then will we be able to fulfill the production-goods and net production and ensure a positive production process in all areas.

In accordance with the 12th congress decisions, with the provisions of the 5-year plan and of the plan for this year, we must place special emphasis on developing our own resources of raw materials and energy. Our per capita energy consumption is rather high. Although our electricity production has exceeded 70 billion kwh, we still do not have enough electrical power, as you know, although we are among the countries with high energy production and consumption.

The reasons for it can be primarily traced back to the fact that not enough has been done to replace energy-intensive production technologies. In each area we have many products -- I will not go into details now -- which require 20, 30 and even 50 percent more energy per unit than in other countries. Hence, increasing energy production is not the way, or not the only way to solve the energy problem, because for that we would need new energy resources. As is currently accepted throughout the world, the best way is to first of all reduce consumption and rationally utilize energy and fuel.

We must ensure that each unit make special efforts to rationally utilize energy, fuel, raw and other materials, and to recover and reutilize materials. This is a compulsory requirement for satisfactory activities in all sectors.

In accordance with the plan provisions, with the measures taken to secure raw material imports -- including oil -- and with consumption norms, we have the necessary material basis to fulfill the 1982 plan provisions and recoup lags from 1981. This is also valid for Brasov. Hence, the party-state aktiv in the economy and in other sectors, the county party committee, the Brasov Municipal Committee and the other town and communal committees, party organizations and working people's councils must resolutely work and take efficient and specific measures to fulfill the plan in all areas of activity.

Brasov has greatly developed, but it still consumes much energy, metal and other raw materials. Brasov recorded considerable progress in the past 5-year plan. Now it must strive to radically cut back material and energy consumption. Concretely speaking, we must fulfill the entire production for the current 5-year plan without exceeding the energy consumption of the past 5-year plan. This is the basic issue and one of the most important tasks facing the party-state aktiv in economy and all working people of Brasov. Naturally, what applies to Brasov applies to all other counties equally, as well as to all party bodies and organizations and all collectives of working people throughout the country.

While mentioning the important successes attained in 1981 -- despite the difficult conditions mentioned above -- I want to convey congratulations to the working people of Brasov, to all working people in our country, regardless of nationality, to all our people, as well as wishes for ever greater successes in fulfilling the 1982 plan. (loud and prolonged applause. Chants of "Ceausescu-RCP.")

Dear comrades, the Romanian industry has attained a very high level of development. I will mention first of all the machine-building industry -- since Brasov is one of its centers -- which has developed very rapidly, we have built strong enterprises, equipped with sophisticated machinery and capable of solving any technical problem. Our metallurgy is also developed. We produce all the steel we need and even have several million tons above and beyond our requirements. Hence, our metallurgy can produce the entire quantity of high-quality steel and other metal brands required for our national economy, of the appropriate quality.

The problem now facing our machine-building and other industries is to utilize this technical-material basis and to continuously raise the technical and qualitative level of production. You are familiar with international requirements. You know that we must compete with similar products manufactured in countries with a much older industry than ours. As is known, people tend to pay attention to industrial tradition and even consider it of decisive importance. That makes it even more important for our products to be high quality and to measure up to any others, to be competitive in international markets from all points of view. I think it is superflous to dwell on this issue any longer.

There are sectors in our industry in general, and in Brasov in particular, where the problem of quality and technical level is currently one of the priority tasks, to which we must always be able to measure up to similar world products and, if possible, we must make sure that they are even superior, in order to ensure big exports and a profitable utilization of metal and other raw materials.

However, the problem of quality applies to all sectors of activity and not just to the machine-building industry. Brasov must take a place in the forefront from the viewpoint of the manufacture of high-quality products in view of the developed industry and long experience accumulated here. We must proceed from the fact that we have a workers class with a longstanding technical tradition; our working people are capable of dealing with any technical problem, and we must have faith in them, support them and help them solve this problem.

We must resolutely endeavor to increase labor productivity. Today, too, I have seen many important achievements, many machines and aggregates which can increase productivity several times over. However, side by side with those good examples, the majority of the machines yield low productivity. We must take the necessary technical-organizational measures to introduce mechanical, automated and microelectronic production processes so as to ensure a substantial increase in labor productivity.

In the current 5-year plan Brasov must completely fulfill its production by raising labor productivity. Moreover, we hope that Brasov will send highly-qualified people to new industrial centers in other counties, that is to say, we expect it to fulfill its production even with a smaller number of personnel. This is feasible and must be realized through mechanization, automation and good labor organization, and through further improvements in the level of qualification of workers and specialists.

It must be clear to us that in order to compete wtih similar foreign products, aside from technical level, our products must also reflect a high labor productivity, that is to say, be competitive from the viewpoint of price. This requires resolute measures to reduce material expenditures, which are still high. We are not satisfied with the metal utilization index recorded in Brasov. Out of one ton of metal, 30-35 percent and sometimes even 40 percent is discarded. As you know very well, with such a metal utilization -- to mention only one example -- involving high energy consumption as well, it is only natural that our product should cost more than others in international markets; and if we sell such products, we do so with very high returns [cu un curs de revenire foarte ridicat], which in fact means exporting from the national income. This is why we must strive to rationally utilize metal and all other raw materials, to recover and reutilize them, thus continuously reducing material expenditures.

We must resolutely apply the new economic mechanism and accentuate self-management and self-administration in all socioeconomic units.

Special attention must be given to exports. In 1981 general exports increased by over 11 percent and exports for freely convertible currency by 13 percent, while general imports were 7 percent lower than in 1980 and imports for freely convertible currency 12 percent lower; that ensured a positive commercial balance. However, this is not sufficient. We must export more; even Brasov units owe several hundred millions of dollars not realized in 1981. Had we fulfilled all export provisions in 1981 we would have had the means to repay certain foreign debts incurred through past imports -- for Brasov enterprises, too -- and of course for rather large imports of oil, iron ore, coking coal and other raw materials, of cotton and other products for the light industry which can only be secured from abroad. Therefore, the export issue is vital for our production and for imports of raw and other materials we need for it. Although our commercial balance is positive we are not satisfied, because it falls short of the 1981 potential and of the requirements of our national economy.

In 1982 we must make every possible effort to fulfill export tasks, must recoup lags in this area and even exceed the export plan to make up for 1981. We must take further resolute steps to cut back imports. For that, however, we must develop domestic resources of raw materials and energy, especially coal, recover energy and other materials -- which must be reconditioned and reutilized; that can and must help reduce imports, thus permitting profitable activities and making funds available for both imports and for repaying older foreign debts. I am saying old debts because, as you are aware, at the Central Committee plenum I reiterated that under no circumstances will we take out additional loans.

In the course of 1981 the national income increased over 2 percent. That is not satisfactory either; it is the direct result of not having fulfilled the plan in industry and agriculture, and of still high production costs, particularly high material expenditures, which prevented a larger growth of our national income.

It is evident that in order to implement the program on national development and continuously raise the people's material and cultural well-being we must increase the national income more markedly because that is the only basis for implementing our plan provisions.

Nevertheless, I must mention that consumer sales through the socialist trade network have increased well over the national income growth, that is, by 4.3 percent, while people's cash incomes in the socialist sector increased over 6 percent. This is evidently not a positive development, since incomes cannot and must not under any circumstances exceed the national income. On the contrary, incomes must remain below the level of that growth, in view of the fact that the national income covers the development of the production forces and other requirements, including defense; as such, we cannot consume more.

On the other hand, we may not spend the entire national income. Hence, if we want to implement -- and we must implement -- our program, we must resolutely work to fulfill the socioeconomic development program in all indexes, and increase the national income considerably, in keeping with and even above and beyond the plan provisions for this year. In this area, too, we must fulfill the entire 5-year plan provisions on national income growth.

I will not speak about other problems now. The plan provisions for 1982 are known. We discussed them in detail at the November plenum; what we have to do now is to resolutely work to implement them, and to ensure appropriate economic activities, both in industry and in agriculture.

Similarly, we must ensure appropriate development of the other economic sectors, as well as of science, education and culture. We proceed from the fact that science, culture and education are basic factors for socioeconomic development. Only on the basis of the most recent scientific discoveries will we be able to raise the technical and qualitative level of our production. Only by raising the level of qualification and training of our cadres will we manage to competently and rapidly solve the increasingly complex problems involved in our socioeconomic development.

Similarly, we must give due attention to cultural activities, to political-educational work and to shaping man with a high level of socialist consciousness, capable of always acting consciously as owner, producer, and user and master of everything that is achieved in Romania. Hence, in all circumstances, the workers class must optimally fulfill its role as the leading class in our socialist society. (loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Along these lines we must continuously improve our broad and democratic institutions, which ensure the masses' participation in the leadership of all sectors. We must be continually aware of the fact that participation by the working people, regardless of nationality, by all our people in the leadership of all socioeconomic activities and continuous development of workers' revolutionary democracy are particularly important facts for successfully building socialism and for implementing the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and advancing toward communism. (loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

During this period we must pay special attention to organizing well and holding general meetings of working people in all sectors. These general meetings are in fact meetings of the owners, producers and consumers, of the true masters of socialist Romania. These general meetings must include broad and intensive debates on the complex problems of our development, and must establish measures for smooth activities in all areas. We must encourage a critical and self-critical spirit against failings and shortcomings, against those who do not fulfill the tasks entrusted to them by the party, state and people, and must ensure that all units are led by capable people, determined to make every possible effort to serve the fatherland, party, people and the cause of socialism and communism. (loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!") We must ensure that those meetings become at the same time forceful manifestations of the working people's unity within the socialist democracy and unity front led by our communist party -- the leading political force of our society -- and that they contribute to strengthening this indestructible unity which is the guarantee of success in all our activities and of the implementation of our party-state, domestic and foreign policies. (loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" "Ceausescu and the people!")

Esteemed comrades, as is known, in 1981 and in the first month of this year we adopted a number of measures designed to accentuate workers' self-management and self-administration and, in this framework, to accentuate the self-management and self-administration of all localities in our country. We proceeded from the fact that socialist democracy and participation in the leadership cannot be genuine unless all localities assume direct responsibilities in the important area of supplying the working people with everything they need.

As you know, the self-supply program for 1982 provides the necessary basis for fulfilling the 1982 plan. The agricultural produce and foodstuffs consumption established under the plan and the supply program are secured until the next crops, including general reserves and provisions for animal products, based on the existing number of livestock in each county and on the prescribed slaughtering weight. And, as I have repeatedly stated in the past, we have established far lower slaughtering norms than in other countries. For cattle the slaughtering weight this year is 360 kg -- although normally we should not slaughter under 400 kg -- but we must aim for a weight of 450-500 kg. We have similar norms for pigs, poultry and sheep.

State and cooperative units, peasants in noncooperative areas, agricultural producers and all those who hold land in one form or another must cultivate it and strive to achieve the planned production. If people work well, we can even achieve a surplus of meat, milk, eggs and other animal products. Even greater surpluses can be achieved in the production of grain, vegetables, fruit and so forth.

It is therefore necessary to resolutely take measures to completely fulfill the provisions of the self-supply program in both the state and cooperative sectors and by all peasants and holders of agricultural land. We must greatly develop the livestock sector and increase the volume of produce contracts and purchases from the state, cooperative and noncooperative sectors. I was glad to hear what the mayor of the Bunesti commune here had to say about the quantities delivered last year and about a commitment to deliver 80 percent more in the course of this 5-year plan. It is naturally to be understood that that 80 percent must begin in 1982. This year deliveries must be somewhat higher than in 1981. The party bodies, agricultural bodies and people's councils must take all necessary measures to optimally supply the people with all they require, thus ensuring fulfillment of the plan provisions and of the 12th party congress decisions in this area.

Esteemed comrades, you are familiar with the measures taken to bring industrial prices up to date, and with those designed to do the same for agricultural prices, taken towards the end of 1981 and beginning of 1982. As I said in 1980 and at the 1981 November plenum, this price adjustment has become necessary as a consequence of great price increases at the international level, of increases in production costs in our country, too, and of considerable remuneration increases -- another factor of cost increases. All the above factors have an impact on actual production costs.

Naturally, we will further endeavor to reduce material expenditures, so that part of the increases in the cost of raw materials can be recuperated through reduced consumption, reconditioning and reutilization of materials. Despite that, however, an adjustment is still necessary and we must take into account the influence of international price increases, which have affected agriculture, too. The price of agricultural machinery, tractors, fuel and other material expenditures have increased, and so have labor costs to a certain extent. As in industry, those factors have influenced production costs, which of necessity reflect those increases; in consequence, the price of production sales must reflect real costs and take them into account, thus ensuring a certain profit -- an obligatory condition for any economic activity. Those are the objective requirements from which we proceeded in establishing the new industrial prices, as well as the new prices for contracts on and purchases of agricultural produce. Regarding industry I refer to production costs, and in agriculture to the price of purchases and contract prices, which incorporate material expenditures plus profit and are thus the equivalent of production costs in industry. We were compelled to take such steps in view of the fact that agricultural prices had remained unchanged for years -- for over 10-15 years for some products. Needless to say, those prices provided no material incentive for agricultural producers, even for state enterprises and agricultural cooperatives, since each of them must nevertheless show a profit, and since their remuneration is directly linked to production results.

The measures established envisage an increase of over 25 billion lei in the price of agricultural products for the production planned for 1982. This increase averages over 30 percent; as has been published, for some products increases are higher, for others lower. To that we must also add transport and commercial expenses, which have also increased following increases in fuel and other costs, so that before the products reach the consumer their price must also reflect those expenses, which are part and parcel of retail prices. On that basis, the peasantry's incomes will increase by about 25 percent. We viewed that as particularly important and ensured a better ratio between the incomes of working people in industry and other sectors, and those of agricultural workers. The latter have been brought up closer to incomes in industry, but a certain difference has been maintained in view of the greater expenses incurred by working people in cities.

On that basis I think that we have almost reached a correct relationship between incomes in industry and agriculture, and that conditions will be created for working people in agriculture to derive satisfactory income and thus to be motivated to continue working in agriculture, and for young people to cease longing for city life and to understand that they can secure appropriate incomes working in the country. We also hope that some city workers, particularly unskilled or poorly qualified ones, will return to agricultural work. We must grasp, comrades, that agriculture cannot be practiced without people! In view of the situation that has been created, we must ensure a correct relationship among incomes, capable of preserving and developing the labor force in agriculture. In Brasov alone, the labor force in many communes consists only of old people and women, and not young ones either. This situation cannot be ignored. I think that the county party committee and the people's council will have to take measures to secure the necessary labor force, especially for the livestock sector, by spring.

Those were the considerations that impelled us to increase prices and to establish new remuneration levels for working people employed in agriculture.

In view of the above and on the basis of calculations to date, it has become necessary to increase the price of agricultural produce and foodstuffs by about 35 percent. Naturally, the increases will vary. Increases for certain products, whose prices have remained unchanged in the past 25 years, will be considerably higher; for others, increases will amount to 10-15 percent -- as an average, of course.

At the same time we established a better relationship among the various products in line with their nutritional value and production costs, with a view to ensuring an appropriate material incentive for the production of all items required by the consumers for a rational diet. We plan to enforce all above measures as of this very month. They will of course be published in due course; they will be made known and will be discussed at all enterprises and with all working people.

As I said at the 1980 and at the November 1981 plenums, agricultural and food prices will be increased this year, and appropriate compensations will be ensured so that all in all, despite the price increases, by the end of the year real remunerations will be 1.5 percent higher than in 1980. Hence, agricultural and food prices will be increased as a result of increased purchase and contract prices and other expenses, while the working people will be duly compensated and their real incomes will even increase. In 1983, after further implementation of measures to increase remunerations, real remunerations will be about 4 percent higher than in 1980, that is, we envisage a real increase of 4 percent.

This compensation will naturally not be uniform; it will vary according to category of working people, since the consumption norms -- that we will soon publish, although everyone knows them -- also vary; people who do hard labor requiring greater effort have different consumption needs than those who work in offices, for example, and who, according to international norms, should not exceed a consumption of 2,300-2,500 calories, which is already high. Consumption in our country averages over 3,300 calories. Within this average, however, it is evident that those who do hard work should consume more. There are also consumption differences between old people and children, active people and pensioners. Those who no longer engage in any physical or intellectual work necessarily consume less.

Hence, in establishing compensations we did not aim for uniformity but endeavored to reflect consumption differentiation according to effort. The first group will consist of people who do hard labor and who will receive somewhat more than is required to cover the average monthly expenses increase; however, all workers will receive more than the average price increase compensation. We also calculated the fact that until the 1983 remuneration increase -- in fact we are considering incorporating the compensation in the remuneration -- and including that we must preserve the levels of and the differences among the various categories of working people.

In view of current conditions, we deemed it necessary to allocate compensations for all children who now draw children allowances -- 4.8 million children -- compensations which will generally cover additional expenses incurred as a result of increases in the retail price of farm-food products. Pensions will also be raised, by varying amounts as well and in the form of compensations which will be in fact incorporated in the pension -- as is the case with remunerations -- so that the compensations will entirely cover expenses and, as I said, will ensure a real remuneration increase of 1.5 percent by the end of this year.

Our concern was to raise the prices of agricultural products without affecting the working people's incomes; this constitutes an additional expression of the party's policy and of our socialist system, which focuses on man and devotes all society's achievements to continuously raising the people's material and cultural wellbeing: the supreme aim of our party's policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are building in Romania. (loud applause)

I do not want of course to conceal the fact that those measures require very serious efforts from the national economy since, in the final analysis, all those compensations have to be incorporated in production costs. As part of remunerations they have to be incorporated in production costs. As part of remunerations they have to be reflected in production costs because we have no other source of revenue -- and hence, measures will have to be taken to increase production in excess of plan provisions, and particularly to reduce material expenditures of all types. All necessary measures must be taken, and all units, towns and counties must draw up programs to implement them. Should we fail to do so and then flood the market with a rather large amount -- over 25-26 billion lei -- without having the goods for it and without reducing expenses accordingly, the living standard will not record any improvement. We must all grasp this, all party-state activists, all working people and all our people. The implementation of the above measures requires improvements in all our economic activities, a greater increase in economic efficiency and in the national income -- the only way to ensure genuine improvements in the working people's living standard.

We must understand that those measures constitute a must for both better applying the new economic mechanism, self-management, self-administration and self-supply, and for achieving a more equitable relationship between industry and agriculture, in the spirit of socialist equity. The measures are an objective requirement, and we cannot build socialism in Romania without taking into account and appropriately applying objective economic laws.

Ignoring them can only harm our entire socioeconomic development and prevent general improvements in the level of civilization of the people.

We must be fully conscious of the fact that the workers-peasants alliance must be reflected primarily in the economy and in an economic cooperation capable of ensuring corresponding living conditions for both classes: political alliance devoid of economic cooperation is inconceivable and cannot be viable. Through these measures we aim at further consolidating this economic cooperation in all areas, primarily in that of material production, and at achieving a correct relationship among incomes and between the prices of industrial products and agricultural produce.

We must not forget, however, that we are dutybound to take a resolute stand against any profiterring. The prices set for agricultural produce are good; they fully cover expenses and leave a margin for profit. Some people may nevertheless want to make more profit; some backward people may think that they can violate the set prices and increase their gains. However, the only way to increase profits is to increase production. With the current prices, any state, cooperative or private farm can earn unlimited amounts by producing and selling to the state at those prices, which more than cover expenses. There is a law which says that agricultural produce may only be sold through state units and only certain products may be marketed directly by the producers, within limits, and that the law must be fully observed. We must increase the number of contracts on and purchases of farm-food produce, and should signs of profiteering emerge in one area or another, we must resolutely apply the law.

We have fixed prices in industry; industrial products cannot and are not sold other than through the state commercial network and at official prices. The same must apply to agricultural produce. This is an additional aspect of the economic alliance between workers and peasants. By realizing this alliance in the economic area on the basis of the common interests of socialist development, we will at the same time consolidate the political alliance, thus making the alliance and cooperation among workers, peasants and intellectuals, among all the working people, regardless of nationality, even stronger -- the immovable foundation of our socialist system.

On this occasion, too, I want to mention that on the basis of the measures established and of the self-supply program, we will be fully capable of implementing the plan provisions concerning the living standard and specific consumptions, which for certain farm-food products are still higher than in many other countries. At the same time, we must understand that we cannot consume more than we produce, and that it is up to us, the workers, peasants, intellectuals and other social categories, up to all our people -- who are in fact the owners in one form or another -- to continuously increase industrial and agricultural production and thus the national wealth. Each person must be aware of the fact that his living conditions depend on the national wealth and that there is no private wealth. We have once and for all eliminated social inequality, oppression and private property and have established an equitable relationship betwen high and low incomes; that is to say, we have eliminated the injustice inherent in a capitalist society. In a socialist society no one may be richer than the society in general. The wealth of all the people and of each individual is linked to the country's general wealth. These are the principles of socialism, which we must resolutely implement in all our activities. (loud and prolonged applause)

I want to mention something else regarding compensation differences. We have reached a certain, rather high, remuneration ceiling, and we have decided that no compensation should now be allocated for people with high incomes. This step is designed to help ensure an appropriate relationship between high and low incomes. Hence, certain people -- not more than 100,000 throughout the national economy -- will not be allocated compensations. I rather think there will be even less than that.

I am referring to those with high incomes, and I think this step is in line with the spirit of socialist equity and justice. This category naturally includes ministers, directors and the country's president. (lively and loud applause)

Those were in general the principles from which we proceeded and which we took into account in establishing both the new prices and compensation for all categories of working people.

Once again I want to stress that it must be clear to all that those measures are a necessary requirement for our economic activities in view of the great changes in international prices, in increased production costs in our country -- both in industry and agriculture -- and of the need to provide material incentive for agricultural activities and to coordinate agricultural production costs with retail prices for farm-food produce.

We must resolutely implement the plan provisions and even exceed them where markets are secured, especially for export. I am referring to the processing industry, raw materials and energy -- where there is no limit on production overfulfillment -- and to agriculture, where production is equally unlimited. By producing more we will lay an even sounder foundation for implementing the party program and the current 5-year plan, and for raising the people's material and cultural living standards.

All the conditions are available for implementing the 12th party congress decisions in the area of material production, raising the material and cultural living standard, and in the other sectors of activity. I believe that the working people of Brasov, its county committee and party-state aktiv must do everything possible so that Brasov, which holds first place in industrial development, should make its due contribution to the country's general development.

I will not now speak about international issues, since our policies are known. We have recently discussed this topic and have stressed the fact that currently the fundamental problem is that of disarmament, peace, and halting the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe and dismantling the existing ones. Every possible effort must be made -- and Romania is determined to work together with the other countries -- to attain this objective, to create a world of cooperation and peace, and to eliminate wars from international life. (loud and prolonged applause)

In conclusion I want to express my conviction that the working people of Brasov -- like all our people -- the Brasov party organization, all collective leadership bodies, working people's councils, party and mass bodies and organizations will responsibly and intensively work to fulfill their high responsible tasks, so that this year Brasov will not only fulfill its plan, but even take one of the first places in the intercounty competition. I hope your county will take first place if possible. (loud applause: chants of "Ceausescu-RCP." "Ceausescu and the People." "Ceausescu-Romania." "Happy Birthday Ceausescu."

In an atmosphere of ardent enthusiasm and close unity, the audience stands up and cheers at length for the RCP, for its Central Committee, and for the party secretary general and president of the country, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

CEAUSESCU AT CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING 9 FEB

AU092015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Feb (AGERPRES) -- A joint working meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development of Romania took place on February 9 under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, chairman of the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development.

The agenda included:

1. The report on the fulfillment of the single national plan of economic and social development in 1981 and the communique on the fulfillment of the single national plan of economic and social development of the Socialist Republic of Romania for 1981.

2. The report on the resetting and correlation, on economic principles, of the prices of farm products and the rise in the retail prices of farm-food produce, the increase of the working personnel, of the state child benefit and pensions.

The proceedings of the joint working meeting were also attended by first secretaries of county party committees, cadres of ministries, central institutions and mass organizations, editors-in-chief of the leading press who are not members of the CC of the RCP, as invited guests.

Several participants took the floor.

The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and the Supreme Council of Socio-economic Development unanimously approved the two reports as well as the resolution on the resetting and correlation, on economic principles, of the prices of farm products and the rise in the retail prices of farm-food produce, the increase of the working people's remuneration, of the state child benefit and pensions.

Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor at the end of the joint working meeting.

OFFICIALS MEET IRANIAN VICE PREMIER 9 FEB

AU091924 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Feb (AGERPRES) -- During an interview on February 9 between Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, and 'Abdollah Jasemi, deputy prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, emphasis was placed on the friendly and cooperative links established between the two countries, the mutual wish being expressed to work for deepening them, for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and cooperation in the world. Views were also exchanged on the activity of the parliaments and parliamentarians in the two countries, with emphasis on their role and contribution to the expansion and diversification of bilateral collaboration and cooperation, to the intensification of cooperation in the settlement of the complex international issues.

The same day, the Iranian guest had an interview with Emilian Dobrescu, deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee of Romania.

The wish was expressed to expand bilateral relations in domains of joint interest, and analysis was made of the possibilities and means of amplifying and diversifying the commercial exchanges, of deepening and intensifying the Romanian-Iranian economic cooperation in industry, agriculture, transport, oil and petrochemistry just as in energy, on mutually advantageous bases.

Iranian Deputy Prime Minister 'Abdollah Jasemi also had an interview with Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei when they approached questions related to the Romanian-Iranian cooperation in the field of international relations, against imperialism, for disarmament, for a policy of peace, national independence and cooperation, for the assertion of the role of the small and medium-sized countries, of the non-aligned and developing states, for the strengthening of international security and peace.

The Iranian guest also met Aneta Spornic, minister of education and instruction, when aspects of the Romanian-Iranian collaboration in education and cadre training were analysed on the occasion.

The same day, 'Abdollah Jasemi left Bucharest.

MINISTERS DISCUSS COOPERATION WITH ALI KHAN

AU090934 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0820 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Feb (AGERPRES) -- An interview took place on February 8 between Gheorghe Caranfil, Romanian minister of chemical industry, and Rao Farman Ali Khan, minister of petroleum and natural resources of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, now visiting Romania.

During the interview, the fruitful achievements of the Romanian-Pakistani cooperation in the field of oil refining and petrochemistry were highlighted, with emphasis on new possibilities of expanding the mutually advantageous cooperation between Romania and Pakistan in the field of chemical industry.

The Pakistani minister also met Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building industry, with whom he analysed possibilities of expanding the cooperation between the two sides in domains of mutual interest; Ioan Lazarescu, minister of mines, and Nicolae Murgu, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, when new possibilities of bilateral economic cooperation were analysed.

DANISH PEOPLE'S PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU081924 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Feb (AGERPRES) -- A delegation of the Socialist People's Party [SPP] of Denmark led by Gert Petersen, chairman of the party, arrived in Bucharest on February 8 for a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The delegation includes: Pelle Voigt, member of the CC of the SPP, vice-chairman of the international commission of the party, deputy, and Birthe Hansen, member of the international commission of the party.

At the Otopeni Airport, the Danish delegation were welcomed by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

DELEGATE PASCU ADDRESSES ADEN CONFERENCE

AU090937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0815 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Aden, 9 Feb (AGERPRES) -- Taking the floor at the plenum of the international conference on the Middle East and the danger of a military consolidation of imperialism, proceeding in Aden, Ion Pascu, representative of the National Peace Committee of Romania, presented Romania's consistent firm activity carried out for liquidating the factors of tension and conflict from the international life, for finding solutions to the complex problems of the world, in tune with the interests and vital aspirations of the peoples.

Highly echoes within the participants were President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiatives, pervaded by speical care and responsibility for the fate of mankind, on the line of halting the arms race, of reducing the military spending, effectives and the armaments, of safeguarding the people's freedom and independence.

The Romanian state, of President Nicolae Ceausescu as concerns the political, negotiated settlement of the Middle East conflict in view of attaining a global, just and lasting peace.

LCY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES FOREIGN TRADE BALANCE

LD091644 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1422 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Feb (TANJUG) -- An LCY Central Committee Presidium session was held in Belgrade today. Before starting the agenda, those taking part in the session observed 1 minute's silence for the late revolutionary, Jovan Veselinov-Zarko. The Presidium discussed the ideopolitical aspects of realizing economic stabilization in the sphere of economic relations with other countries for 1982. The Presidium judged that further constant efforts by communists and other organized socialist forces in associated labor and sociopolitical communities are needed so as to increase exports as the strategic orientation and essential task of socioecnomic development. Comprehensive support must be given to exporting. With a continued increase in exports it is essential to aim for a reduction in the balance of payments deficit with countries from the convertible currency region on an equitable basis, as well as with other countries and regions of the world, particularly with nonaligned and developing countries, where significant opportunities and possibilities exist for the promotion of mutual economic cooperation.

VICE PREMIER DRAGAN HAS TALKS IN WASHINGTON

LD091014 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0934 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, 9 Feb (TANJUG) -- Vice President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council (Government) Zvone Dragan, who arrived here yesterday, on a visit to the United States, had talks on bilateral cooperation with U.S. Vice-President George Bush. Vice-Premier Dragan informed Vice President Bush about Yugoslavia's economic development, especially economic stabilisation measures and results. Vice President Bush stated the United States' readiness for the promotion of U.S.-Yugoslav cooperation, particularly in the economic field. He also assessed as positive Yugoslavia's role in international affairs.

The Yugoslav vice-premier yesterday also met with Acting Secretary of State Stoessel, Secretary of Commerce Baldrige, Secretary of the Treasury Regan and Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers Weidenbaum. The talks focused on U.S.-Yugoslav cooperation, especially economic, and prospects for an expansion of trade on a more balanced basis.

TRADE WITH U.S. DISCUSSED IN ECONOMIC CHAMBER

AU082112 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Feb 82 p 5

[Z. Todorovic report]

[Excerpts] The question is unambiguous: Why was the Yugoslav balance of payments deficit with the United States in 1981 larger than in the previous year when it is known that practically no administrative barriers or restrictions to our exports exist on the largest world market? The question is topical although it has been repeated for years as a kind of unpleasant refrain. We heard about it again at a session of the members of the U.S. Section of the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia. In fact, a discussion was held on two tracks.

Demand of Producers

Representatives of associated labor stress that an insufficient support by the Federal Executive Council is the chief obstacle to more successful cooperation with the United States. They indicate that the measures to stimulate exports to this market are insufficient, being 5 to 8 percent lower than proposed by the producers. If one talks about it right at the beginning, does this mean that the realization of this year's export program to the United States is in doubt? Its value is to be between $680 and $700 million, which is almost twice the exports last year. The question is certainly complicated. Above all, one has to bear in mind that the value of overall trade between the United States and Yugoslavia in both directions amounted last year to $1,407,000,000.

Exports reached $392 million, and imports $1,015,000,000. The deficit was $692.3 million, and 38.7 percent of imports were covered by exports; the percentage was larger in the previous year: 40.4 percent.

It is a fact that the American market accepts Yugoslav goods as top quality. However, other difficulties cause trouble. One may speak about noncompetitive prices. These have chiefly motivated people in associated labor in their demands for great stimulation of exports to the United States, considering that they must import about 20 percent of the materials needed.

Replying to all these questions, Jon Srbovan, president of the Presidency of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, conceded these points only to some degree, believing that a majority onesidedly dwells on instruments and neglects other essential elements on which success on the American market depends. He said that for years we have invested both money and time to break into the American market and when we succeed with certain goods, we withdraw again practically overnight because above all we are not able to meet competitive prices. We lack steady supplies over a longer period. In addition, only a dozen products make up about 70 percent of our overall exports to the United States. What do all those traders, managers and middlemen do?

SERBIAN PREMIER HAS ECONOMIC TALKS IN FRG

AU081838 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Feb 82 p 2

[B. Dikic report]

[Summary] Duesseldorf, 5 Feb -- "There is mutual interest in expanding economic, industrial and scientific cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the German Land of North Rhine-Westphalia, Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, stated at the conclusion of his 3-day talks in Duesseldorf with Johannes Rau, Land premier, a number of other politicians as well as influential representatives of industrial and commercial groups and firms in the Ruhr region and with Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice president of the EEC Comission. It was noted as a positive development that 60 industrial collectives in Serbia now cooperate with business partners in North Rhine-Westphalia, although the existing opportunities have not been thus exhausted and an inclination exists to expand this cooperation.

Serbia should expand cooperation with FRG industry and science especially in energy based on coal, in peaceful use of nuclear energy and in joint ventures and sales in third countries.

"Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice president of the EEC Commission, in his talks with Ivan Stambolic confirmed that it was necessary that the conditions offered by the new cooperation agreement with Yugoslavia be used much more efficiently. It was noted that a maximum application of this agreement together with a more elastic opening of the Common Market would offer the expected results."

Haferkamp favorably assessed Yugoslav economic stabilization and confirmed the interest of the EEC in modernizing Yugoslav communications and improving cooperation in general.

The talks in Duesseldorf dealt with joint ventures of FRG and Yugoslav enterprises. "The existing shortcomings, especially the consequences of excessive administrative and bureaucratic delays in operations, were noticed. Ivan Stambolic pointed out that Yugoslavia, as a traditional and good customer for German goods, has full justification to expect to be treated by German business organizations as a completely equal partner -- a point that met with full understanding." Higher forms of cooperation with more German capital investment are needed.

Talks were also held on the position of Yugoslav workers in FRG. "According to Johannes Rau, premier of the Land government, the FRG will not allow hostile elements, emigres underground and others to carry out terrorism or attack our citizens and the interests of Yugoslavia.

ALBANIA'S FOREIGN TRADE POLICY OUTLINED

AU091512 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Feb 82 p 4

[Z. Rakic report]

[Summary] The mysterious "suicide" of the long-serving premier and one of Enver Hoxha's closest and most loyal associates, Mehmet Shehu, has provoked an avalanche of most "authentic" reports, half-truths, conjectures and wishes carried by the world press, radio and television. Various interpretations of the real causes of Shehu's "suicide" have immediately appeared, ranging from the struggle for Albania's opening or closing toward the world to internal conflicts and struggle from power. A correct answer to this question will not be known for a long time, but the frequent mentioning of Albania's opening toward the world deserves that something more is said about Albania's current, primarily, economic, relations with the world.

According to the World Bank's latest estimate, Albania's per capita national income is $840. The volume of Albania's foreign trade last year was $800 million, as compared with $700 million in 1980 and $525 million in 1979.

"The Trieste Institute for East European Studies and Documentation has recently published data on Tirana's foreign trade volume trends with foreign partners. According to these data, in 1980, Albania's most important economic partner was Yugoslavia with which a commodity exchange worth $115.4 million was achieved. On this list of Albania's foreign partners, Yugoslavia is followed by Czechoslovakia with $65.3 million, Italy with $59.8 million, Greece with $39.5 million, the FRG with $29.8 million; Bulgaria with $24.8 million, Hungary with $15.7 million, France with $14.7 million and Austria with $13.4 million."

The aforementioned Trieste institute also carried some interesting data on planned trends in the Albanian economic development in the 1981-85 planning period. Thus, Tirana planners have envisaged that in that period 40,000 new jobs will be created per year. In the 5-year plan period, it is planned that investments will total 25 billion leks, half of which will be invested in industry. As far as the structure of trade with foreign countries, particularly those in Western Europe is concerned, it is expected that Tirana will offer a wider or more diverse range of products. Chrome will continue to be the most important item in Albanian exports to West European countries, followed by nickel, coal and copper.

IRANIAN DELEGATION MEETS MARKOVIC, DJURANOVIC

LD082008 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1904 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Feb (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Iran have expressed mutual wish for the promotion of bilateral relations on the basis of the policy of non-alignment. A state delegation of Iran which arrived on Saturday for a several-day visit to Yugoslavia was received in separate visits today by President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Dragoslav Markovic and Premier Velelin Djuranovic. The Iranian delegation is headed by Majlis (parliament) Deputy Abbas Duzduzani.

In the talks with Dragoslav Markovic, views were exchanged on the conflict between Iran and Iraq, two non-aligned countries with which Yugoslavia maintains friendly relations, and the need to find ways of putting an end to that war.

Premier Djuranovic and members of the Iranian delegation positively assessed the development of economic cooperation between the two countries and stressed the mutual readiness to promote this cooperation on a long-term basis. Yugoslav-Iranian trade last year totalled about 200 million dollars.

In the exchange of views on the international political situation which was assessed as "unfavourable and disturbing" the importance was stressed of the activity of non-aligned countries on the basis of the principles of the policy of non-alignment.

CULAFIC DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PCF CONGRESS

LD092228 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1633 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Feb (TANJUG) -- The LCY delegation, led by Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has returned to Belgrade from Paris where they attended the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party. The delegation, which also included Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, was met at Surcin Airport by Pavle Gazi, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and by Assistant Executive Secretary Borislav Milosevic.

TRIAL OF JAT HIJACKERS BEGINS IN BELGRADE

LD091604 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1532 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Summary] Belgrade, 9 Feb (TANJUG) -- The trial began in the Belgrade District Court today of the five defendants involved in last year's hijacking of the JAT Boeing-727 aircraft which ended when the hijackers surrendered to the authorities at Larnaca Airport. The charge against Borivoje Jelic, Marko Krizic, Milan Prpic, (Ksenija Dokmanovic) and Predrag Vidakovic is one of hijacking an aircraft on 29 September last year immediately after the JAT aircraft operating on the Titograd-Belgrade route took off from Dubrovnik Airport.

The criminal bench today cross-examined the first defendant, Borivoje Jelic. He claimed that it was he who thought of and planned the hijacking. He said that he decided on the hijacking when, for a long time after being released from a punitive-corrective center, he was unable to find employment or get a passport which would have enabled him to go abroad.

DEATH OF JOVAN VESELINOV MARKED IN BELGRADE

Commemorative Ceremonies Noted

AU091153 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Jovan Veselinov-Zarko, member of the Council of the Federation, prominent revolutionary and for many years one of Comrade Tito's closest collaborators, died in Belgrade last night aged 76. The LCY Central Committee Presidium has issued a statement on Comrade Veelinov's death saying that a prominent revolutionary, one of the most distinguished veterans of the Yugoslav revolutionary workers movement and for many years one of Comrade Tito's closest collaborators, People's Hero and Hero of Socialist Labor, has died.

A committee for Jovan Veselinov's funeral has been set up in Belgrade. Prominent revolutionaries, sociopolitical and public workers of our country have joined it. Jovan Veselinov's body will lie at the Serbian Presidency building from 1200 to 1600 hours [1100 to 1500 GMT]. At 1500 hours [1400 GMT] today, a joint commemorative session will be held by the highest organs and organizations of the federation. A joint commemorative session of the sociopolitical organs and organizations of Serbia and Belgrade will be held at 1330 hours [1230 GMT]. At 1600 hours [1500 GMT], a ceremony will be held in front of the Serbian Presidency building when Comrade Veselinov's body will be taken from Belgrade. The funeral will be held tomorrow in Novi Sad at 1500 hours [1400 GMT].

Dragosavac Condolence Message

LD091746 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0845 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Feb (TANJUG) -- Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent a telegram of condolences to the family of Jovan Veselinov on behalf of the presidium and on his own behalf. The telegram says:

The news about the death of Comrade Jovan Veselinov-Zarko, a People's Hero and Hero of Socialist Labor, affected us deeply. From his early youth as a young metal worker, Comrade Veselinov joined the organized workers' movement in Yugoslavia and devoted himself to the struggle to realize the interests of the working class. The consistency and firmness of a true revolutionary and communist were demonstrated by him in the youth and workers' movement and in his 10 years of hard labor in prison in Leopoglava and Sremska Mitrovica, where together with other communists he contributed to tranforming this prison into a communist university.

By his fruitful party and political activity as secretary of the Provincial Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party for Vojvodina from 1942 Comrade Veselinov made a significant contribution to the unification of militant forces of the nations and nationalities of Voivodina. In the post-war period he held many responsible party and state posts and firmly followed the revolutionary path of the Yugoslav Communist Party, or LCY, and Tito's path in building the socialist, self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia and strengthening the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities.

The work of Comrade Jovan Veselinov-Zarko will remain permanently incorporated into the revolutionary achievements of the Yuguslav League of Communists and Yugoslav Communist Party, and his personality as a great revolutionary, humanist and true communist will remain as a shining example and inspiration to current and future genrations, showing them how it is necessary to struggle and work for the freedom, progress and security of their country.

Belgrade Commemorative Session

AU091619 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1400 GMT on 9 February, in a linkup with the united radio stations of Serbia and Novi Sad, Zagreb, Ljubljana, Sarajevo, Skopje, Titograd and Pristina radio, carries a live relay of the "commenorative session of the highest sociopolitical organs and organizations of the federation on the occasion of the death of Jovan Veselinov-Zarko, prominent revolutionary, People's Hero and Hero of Socialist Labor." The session is held at the SFRY Assembly Hall in Belgrade. Kosta Krajincanic, reporting from the hall, describes the scene in the hall and says that, in addition to members of the Veselinov's family, members of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium are attending the session.

Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee Presidium, opens "the commemorative session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium," as he says, and, listing no names, notes that the session is attended by members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the SFRY Presidency, the funeral committee of Jovan Veselinov, the Council of the Federaton, the SFRY Assembly Presidium, the Federal Executive Council, the Federal Committee of the Federation of Associatons of Veterans of the National Liberation War of Yugoslavia, the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference, the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, the Conference of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugslavia, the Yugoslav People's Army,the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, Belgrade City, the Federal Conference of the Federation of Reserve Military Officers of Yugoslavia and the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia. Fadilj Jodza calls for a minute of silence to honor the memory of Veselinov and, at 1407 GMT, gives the floor to Dr Susan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who delivers a 19-minute eulogy of Jovan Veselinov.

In his eulogy, Dragosavac traces the life and work of Jovan Veselinov from his youth in Kumane village in Banat through his prewar activities as a communist activist and his work as an organizer of the uprising during the war to his postwar work in building and defending socialist Yugoslavia. Among other things he recalls that in 1926 the leadership of the Yugoslav Communist Party sent Veselinov to Moscow for his training and study at the Moscow Communist University, where "a new world opened before Veselinov, a world which he had imagined differently: The reality was different from the idealistic picture which he had until then about the first land of socialism."

Dragosavac particularly stresses that Veselinov always stood firmly against factionalism in the party and consistently supported Tito in his struggle for party unity. In the same way, in 1948 Veselinov "made a great contribution to the struggle of our party and people for the victory of relations based on equality between socialist countries and in the workers' and communist movement," Dragosavac says and, in this connection, recalls Tito's praise for Veselinov's work.

Following Dragosavac's speech, Fadilj Hodza says: "We propose the following as members of the delegation of the organs and organizations of the federation which will attend the funeral of Comrade Jovan Veselinov-Zarko: Branko Mikulic, Kolj Siroka, Miran Potrc, Mihailo Brajovic, Ivan Margan, Isa Jovanovic, Kiro Gligorov, Dusan Korac and Dane Cuic. I close the commemorative session."

The relay ends at 1429 GMT.

VETERANS SCORE 'PRO-WEST' MEDIA, DEDIJER BOOK

AU071946 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Feb 82 p 16

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 2 Feb (TANJUG) -- In the further processes of struggle for the real decisive role of associated labor in society, we must insist on the unity of speech and action much more than up to now. We must be quicker in recognizing the hollow phrasemakers, because they violate class ethics and undermine revolutionary responsibility, Mito Dimitrievski, president of the Federal Committee of the Federation of Associations of Veterans of the National Liberation War of Yugoslavia, pointed out at today's session of the Federal Committee.

The president of the veterans' organization also called attention to the threat from class enemies who are inserting themselves in all pores of the society's social, political and economic life. In this connection, Dimitrievski emphasized that the class enemies are skillfully inserting themselves especially into the entertainment press: "Even a cursory review of various periodical, entertainment and especially youth oriented newspapers shows how many one-sided, pro-West tainted and at times nationalist and sensationalist anti-self-managing scribblings have accumulated in that press." Mito Dimitrievski said that a similar approach has also been noticed in some individual books. "Dedijer, a former partisan, who has publicly spit upon what distinguished the partisans as men, as a movement and as a wonderfully high ethic, has escalated this quasi-historical and, in some details, slanderous and egotistically inhumane writing lacking all support of sound arguments," said Mito Dimitrievski.

Several participants in the discussion at the session spoke on Vladimir Dedijer's writing. According to Dusan Strbac, the "New Supplements to the Biography of Josip Broz Tito" have been sharply condemned by the veterans' organizations, which have appraised that book as a tendentious attack on the morals and ethics of the national liberation war, revolution and party. Pointing out the wide reaction to the book, Strbac stressed that the criticism is basically addressed to the work and not to its author. "Our society has no reason or need for making anyone, including Dedijer, a victim," Strbac said. "But it has the right and duty to defend its revolution and its achievements against anyone who tries to devalue and threaten them."

Speaking further about the difficult political and military situation in which the national liberation war was waged, Strbac said that, not surprisingly, mistakes, too, were made in such a situation. "These mistakes provide no sensation nor are they any kind of taboo topic, as Dedijer tries to present them."

Pasko Romac expressed the view that the veterans' federation and other leaderships should be more effective in connection with the publication of individual books prior to their publication and not only after they have been published. He pointed out in this connection that the publishing houses also must bear their share of responsibility if they publish a book which is aimed against our revolution.

Kosta Nadj stressed that all structures should participate in unmasking those who want to devalue our revolution and "sully the brightest figures of our revolution."

Branko Golovic called attention to the activity of the class enemy and individual circles abroad especially in connection with the Kosovo events and the relations with Albania.

Following the discussion at today's session, delegates of the Federal Committee adopted the report on the work of the committee in the past year and the work program of the ninth congress of the federation. The committee decided that the congress would be held toward the end of June and that the election of congress delegates would be carried out according to the key of one delegate per 4,500 members of the federation. According to the proposed new statute of the federation, it is expected that the congress will adopt the proposal to reduce the Federal Committee from 117 to 74 delegates.

CROATIAN MEETING DISCUSSES OIL SUPPLY PROBLEMS

LD092318 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Petar Flekovic chaired a meeting held in the Croatian Executive Council today which examined the market supplies of oil and oil derivatives. The meeting was attended by the presidents of the executive councils of the communities of municipalities, the presidents of the municipal assemblies and large industrial centers, and by representatives of the republic's administrative organs.

The discussion noted that measures have already been taken to import about 300,000 tons of oil; the oil will reach our refineries in about 10 days. In addition, work to increase the production of domestic oil is ready to begin. This will mitigate our present supply difficulties when combined with our use of reserves, with rational consumption and with maximum economizing.

The meeting stressed that the problem of oil production and import must be understood to be one of the main problems of implementing the overall policy of economic stabilization. In this connection, reference was made to the need for all consumers of oil derivatives to carry out their dinar and foreign currency commitments. Although the recent federal ligislation clearly and unequivocally defines this commitment, a majority of commercial banks have not yet fulfilled their commitments. The result is that only 8.6 million dollars were secured this January instead of the required 140 million dollars.

It was stressed that the dinar and foreign currency potentials of the economy and of the Croatian banks are not enough to ensure oil supplies for all of the country's consumers. Users pay for imported oil with great delays. It was also pointed out that the problems of oil refinery losses must be resolved quickly. It was stated that the only solution is that an adjustment of the price of oil derivatives should be used to create the conditions for normal long-term functioning of oil refineries. Meanwhile, explicitly financial problems should be resolved within the context of measures of a credit-monetary policy.

One of the basic stands of this meeting is that the measures taken and those being taken now are the only possible solutions at this juncture. Their objective is to mitigate the present difficulties in the supply of oil and oil derivatives.

Despite the present difficulties, it was assessed that the shortage of oil derivatives will not, or rather should not, reflect on the spring sowing.